

Maclean's

JEAN
CHRETIEN
IN CONVERSATION

The 1994 Honor Roll

Moyez G.
Vassanji

Robyn
and Rhona
MacKay

Roy Henry
Vickers

Sheelagh
Whittaker

Frank Hayden

Raffi
Cavoukian

Calvin Harley

Maj.-Gen.
Roméo Dallaire

Ursula
Franklin

Chris Hadfield

Loreena
McKennitt

Olympic double
gold-medal winner
Myriam Bédard



*Achieving
Excellence*



1995 MOTOR TRENDS CAR OF THE YEAR



CHRYSLER CIRRUS
CHRYSLER CANADA 1 800 561 5700

THE CLOUD THAT TOOK THE AUTOMOTIVE WORLD BY STORM.

Maclean's

CANADA'S LEADING INDEPENDENT MAGAZINE
DECEMBER 18, 1994 VOL. 107 NO. 50

CONTENTS

2 EDITORIAL

4 LETTERS

8 OPENING NOTES/PASSAGES

11 COLUMN: CHARLES GORECH

12 CANADA

With support for Quebec sovereignty mounting, slippage in the most recent public opinion polls, Quebec Premier Jacques Parizeau is resorting to a mixture of hardball tactics, blunt talk and smooth bromides to sell his cause.

20 WORLD

In its longest military operation since the 1979 invasion of Afghanistan, Russia sends troops to Chechnya, a breakaway region in the Caucasus mountains.

24 BUSINESS

Financial institutions and retailers are eagerly embracing the trend to cashless transactions.

26 THE BOTTOM LINE: DEIRDRE McNAMARA

30 THE NATION'S BUSINESS: PETER C. NEWMAN

32 SCIENCE

An accident at the nuclear plant in Pickering, Ont., triggers a chain of dangerous events—and wins renewed concern over the plant's aging reactors.

34 BOOKS

In his memoirs, Jack Pilkington recalls a life of service in Ottawa, where he was an aide, secretary, clerk, historian, apparatus czar, maverick, shaker, deal-maker and, all along, a loyal Goliath. Guy Laliberte has produced both a novel and a nonfiction work dealing with sexual politics.

36 FINALS

Robert Altman dresses down the fashion industry, but his nature is uncharacteristically gentle.

43 COVIE

68 FOTHERINGHAM

Maclean's (ISSN 0025-2417) is a weekly magazine of politics, culture and current affairs. © 1994 Maclean's Ltd. All rights reserved. ISSN 0025-2417. Subscriptions and advertising inquiries: 1-800-561-5700.



Achieving Excellence

43 Double gold-medal Olympian Myriam Bédard is one of 15 Canadians selected by Maclean's editors for the 1994 Honor Roll. The ninth annual list comprises seven men and six women from various fields of endeavour. But all

members of the Honor Roll, whether artist, business person, entrepreneur or athlete, share a determination to improve the world. And it is that dedication to achieving excellence that has enhanced the lives of all Canadians.

Jean Chrétien in conversation



14 After 13 months in office, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien used a year-end interview with Maclean's to outline his approach to the Quebec referendum, the federal

deficit and political appointments. He also discussed his health, his exercise regimen and the influence of his wife, Alice, on his political decisions.

LETTERS

'Speedy recovery'

After hearing the shocking news about Lucien Bouchard's brush with death, many Canadians prayed we can put aside politics for a time in with a fellow human being and has fought a speedy recovery. ("The fight of his life," Cover, Dec. 10)

Pierre Schmidbauer,
Edmonton, Alta.

For a man, the loss of a body part is a tragedy, so be it for a country.

De Robert Lynch,
Salt Spring Island, B.C.

Burying trouble

Although both sides of the nuclear debate regularly overstate their cases, a few facts are undeniable. ("High-voltage losses," Business, Dec. 10). First, there is no conceivable reason why the consumption, recycling and disposal of radioactive materials cannot be done safely. Second, conservation and renewable energy sources can only supply part of the energy demand. Instead of calling for the shutdown of nuclear energy, we should be calling for its improvement.

John Gies
Edmonton

I read, with mounting agitation, your article about Canadian nuclear reactors, especially the storage of waste fuel in the depths of the Canadian Shield. I am seriously troubled by this proposal. Isn't the Canadian Shield something we should be protecting rather than abusing? And I do not know any party that is in Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.'s assertion that it will be a fail-safe operation.

Paul E. Elliott
Vancouver, B.C.

Conflicting rights

Like the other adoptees in your article "A journey of the heart" (Life, Nov. 30), I sought out my roots. Unfortunately, my mother was not cooperative to a request. Your article focuses on the resolution of adoption, but the scenario you see as a resolution by adoptees to health background information. My primary focus now is to obtain medical information, birth for myself and my descendants. The way the law stands now arrives exclusively to protect the identity and

Opposition Leader Lucien Bouchard: putting aside politics for a time

status of the birth mother; no legal provisions are made for the adopted children.

Gordon Balkan,
Penticton, B.C.

I would never say, as you quote me, what adoptee whose birth mother refused to see him, that his right to know takes precedence over her right to privacy. Search it you must. But do not take away anyone's right to privacy.

Randy Norma,
Gatineau, Que.

Corporate culture

I read with bitter interest your article about the CBC and its leadership camp ("Corporate culture club," Business, Dec. 10). My husband was a loyal CBC employee for more than 20 years. He trained hard to become a computer business analyst. He did an excellent job and was asked to create a job for himself based on his experience. He did so, but instead of getting the position, it went—as is required by bank policy—to an employee whose job had been eliminated, but who in compensated variables, ironically, had over one year later, my husband's job was eliminated and he was made eligible for new job under the same policy. None were available, however. My husband's last day with the bank was on Nov. 8, but we had to wait more than a month for his severance. The bank has since apologized for the way they treated him. But if this is as ideal of a "cultural revolution," then my husband is too fine a man to work for such a company.

Jocelyn Farmer-Proulx,
Richmond Hill, Ont.

Revisionist ruse

Writer Ross Vickhoff ("Revisionist history," Nov. 20), who wrote that his group advances hearing "the other side of the Holocaust story" is a Holocaust denier. Holocaust deniers are anti-Semites. Would you print a letter from someone claiming to represent the Committee for Open Debate on Black Slavery, which wants to debate whether or not black slavery existed, or to allow people to have the other side of the black slavery story? You have been hoodwinked.

Bernard M. Farber,
National director, Community Relations,
Canadian Jewish Congress,
Waterloo, Ont.

Brush up the Bard

In his latest attack on lawyers ("Playing them the lot," Column, Dec. 5), Alan Fetteringham shows that his Shakespeare research is a wretched misquoting. When Dick Butcher uttered the notorious "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers" (Henry VI, Part II), he was not, of course, attacking lawyers, but proposing a quick way to create anarchy to fuel a rebellion—lawyers have always been the guardians of law and order. As a group, lawyers bring more than important role in Canadian society and strive to serve it well.

Greg Edger,
President, Canadian Bar
Association-Ontario, Toronto

Maclean's welcomes letters from our readers. We'd like to receive your views on politics and society. Please supply your address and telephone number. Write Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, 177 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5J 1A7. Fax: (416) 591-7399. Email: cmh_letters@torstar.net



THE DODGE AVENGER IS A FRESH NEW SPORTS COUPE. ITS LARGE TRUNK, SOLID AIRBAGS AND THE SPiT DOWN REAR SEAT WILL APPEAL TO YOUR CIVILIZED SIDE.



ON THE OTHER HAND, ITS MULTI-VALVE V-6 ENGINE, ITS INDEPENDENT DOUBLE WISH-BONE SUSPENSION AND ITS AWESOME STEREO WILL BRING OUT THE BEAST IN YOU... just



**DON'T
DRIVE it
when the
MOON
is full.**



DODGE AVENGER 4 800 361 3790

On Sunday, January 1st watch six lifetimes flash before your eyes.



André Pratte
host of the Gala Tribute



Robbie Robertson
musician and author



Jimmie Fife
comedian and author



Robbie Robertson
host of the Gala Tribute



Veronica Tennant
film and television actress



Neil Young
musician and activist

Join Donald Sutherland, Neil Young, Robbie Robertson, Veronica Tennant and many others for this Gala Tribute Sunday, January 1st at 8:00 p.m. on CBC.

On Sunday January 1st, CBC television will pay tribute to six extraordinary Canadians whose passion for their art has touched our souls and helped define us as a people.

It's the broadcast of the 1994 Governor General's Performing Arts Awards Gala.

From the stage of the National Arts Centre, Donald Sutherland hosts the cultural event of the year.



Presented by

Bell and nt multimedia networks

Sponsored by The Ireland Department of Canadian Heritage, the Canadian Broadcast Corporation, CBC/Radio-Canada and the National Arts Centre.
We also wish to thank Teletext-Canada, Air Canada, The World, Hotel Caesar, Macmillan, Macmillan and Caesars for their kind contributions.

ANOTHER VIEW



An extraordinary list of predictions

BY CHARLES GORDON

The safest prediction for the new year is that there will be dozens of predictions about the new year. The main trick about predicting is that one's predictions are easily beaten out by others. Already a smattering of them before 1995. These are a bit late. This month in these predictions should be counterbalanced by their smugness.

Here, now, a Year 2000.

• Federal forces led by Jean Chrétien easily win the Quebec referendum, defeating the sovereigntists led by Lucien Bouchard, who has lost the support of the media, now that he is well. Within weeks of the referendum, opinion polls turn massively against Chrétien. "He hasn't done any thing for me that I can remember," a typical voter says.

• Federal party Leader Preston Manning says the referendum result validates his party's policy on constitutional matters. Party decisions limit the policy to: "We're not anti-Quebec but..."

• The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation moves *Prime Time* to 2:30 p.m. in the afternoon for a reason that makes sense at the time.

• Canadian Football League Commissioner Larry Smith announces that the integrity of the Canadian Football League has been strengthened by further expansion into the United States and by the adoption of a more sympathetic and up-to-date version of the American Football League. The league also announces that all previous player quotas having to do with citizenship have been dropped. Canadian teams no longer have to employ a third member of Canadian players.

The only limitation on the can play in the league is a new one adopted at the request of the new American owners—the Colans. The New Democratic Party swoops to re-elective victory in Ontario. It has a batch of plaid farmers replacing university and hospital workers with colons. "With the release we make

The weather is horrible throughout the early part of the year, and a poll shows that most of the people blame it on Brian Mulroney

from cancer." Premier Bob Rae promises during the campaign, "we can build universal and hospital and research centres into gasoline stations." The voters, after learning of this on the CBC 20/20 news, immediately re-elect the NDP. "Never was anything in a university, not even a free lottery ticket," says a typical voter (in fact he would have it, the same one who was talking about Jean Chrétien a few paragraphs ago). Rae is moved by his victory: "You know I have to do this again for four years?" he says.

• A Canadian movie is shown in a Canadian theatre. The American film industry groans.

• The federal government needs a major new health initiative. It will neither reduce taxes on cigarettes, thus making them cheaper, but will acquire all cigarette packages by law and carry the label "DON'T BUY THIS." The anti-smoking lobby will protest, saying that the proposed ban is too attractive to young people and that the package should be changed to another color, but no black.

• The CBC announces that most of the time after the 2:30 news will be filled with two-and-a-half meetings of worried ordinary

Canadians discussing what topics there are for town-hall meetings of ordinary Canadians to be warned about on television now that the referendum is over.

• The weather is horrible throughout the early part of the year, and a poll shows that most of the people blame it on Brian Mulroney. When the weather turns better, the people credit it to Jean Chrétien, and he wins the referendum.

• The year's hottest international best-seller is about a angel who has a near-death experience, regaining from the fatal disease, raises case, once went out with O. J. Simpson's daughter and has an affair with a member of the Royal Family. The year's hottest Canadian book is about a hockey game. These names are condemned as "romantic" and "too little too late."

• The Montreal Expos win the World Series after a strike-shortened season. The season consists of three games, but they are all sold out and have high television ratings. English-language CBC decides not to show World Series games because airing them might conflict with the 2:47 news. U.S. Republicans accuse the Expos of employing Cuban.

• The federal government enacts its new smoking policy. It consists of legalizing soft drugs and putting them in plain-beige packages clearly labeled, "THIS ISN'T GOOD FOR YOU AT ALL."

• Using the dispute-settling mechanism of the Free Trade Agreement, the United States passes the matter of Canada having allowed a Canadian movie to be shown in a Canadian theatre. That the United States of America violates the spirit of free trade. Canada collects a duty or agrees to one concession. Warning labels will be placed on all Canadian movies.

• In Canada, the Alberta government passes increasing the defensibility of corporate boxes at hockey games and a lottery system for allocating hospital beds. Collected for not going to enough. Premier Ralph Klein says that defective handgun policy is a federal responsibility.

• The federal New Democratic Party decides not to have a leadership convention at all. It issues a statement saying that leaders only get paid money, and nothing good ever came of that. The party continues under its interim leader, but nobody knows who that is.

• The Grey Cup, now called the Grey Cup, is won by an expansion team, the Purga-Beingers. Until centre heads prevailed, the team was called the Purga-Augs. • As the bad weather continues, Jean Chrétien's popularity declines further. However, just a day before the festive season, a new book reveals that Brian Mulroney

Jacques Parizeau employs a mixture of smooth bromides and provocative images to sell his separatist cause

► Drummers of the native assembly in Quebec City: strong opposition



HARDBALL POLITICS

For some three million Quebec households, a little Christmas surprise is coming in the mail this week. Not exactly a gift from the provincial government, it is nevertheless a personal note from Premier Jacques Parizeau, signed in his own hand and accompanied by sonnet's worth of his own words and imagery. "We are committed to consulting Quebecers as they have never been consulted before," Parizeau told the Quebec National Assembly as he defended the yes-or-no vote. What's more, he says nothing wrong with using \$600 million of the taxpayers' money to do it. "It's not an argument we are using, but a draft bill," he replied, wryly engaged with indigenous Opposition suggestions he might be using public funds for partisan purposes. "Each citizen will be able to have a look and form an opinion. What's wrong with that?"

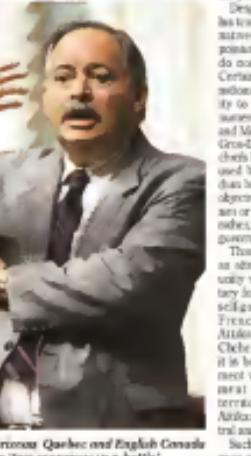
Persevering in the view of Quebec Leader Daniel Johnson, other federal

voices in the province, much neutral opinion and all but the most diehard supporters of the Quebec separatist movement. Johnson, demanding equal opportunity to advance the federalist point of view, described Parizeau's postal project as yet another example of the yes-leader's determination to "put the state in the service of the cause." And, indeed, the Quebec yes-leader underscores the extent to which the separatist party leader is willing to leaven in pursuit of his ultimate objective. "There's not much Parizeau won't do to try to stack the odds in his favor," says John Parizeau, former chief of staff to Liberal premier Robert Bourassa and now a Toronto advertising executive and part-time political science professor at Concordia University. "The guy really does want to impose his opinions."

In public at least, that is certainly not the impression that Parizeau wants to lay his chief advisers are anxious to leave. In New York City last week, the Premier chose to point himself and his movement in coldly ironclad

colors during a laudatory speech at the American Society on Park Avenue. He told a carefully pre-selected crowd of 150, composed mainly of corporate middle managers from Wall Street and not quite so pleased for sign policy officials, that Quebec independence was unavoidable in despite between a couple with "irreconcilable differences." He said it was likely to be mutually beneficial for both parties and unlikely to disrupt existing continental trading arrangements and inter-governmental relationships. "What can America do about it?" he asked. "Nothing. Absolutely nothing."

Parizeau projected the same, impermeable public image after his return home from New York, when he noted on his doctored a fraction gathering of 250 native chiefs from across Canada. Most of them directly affected by the entire notion of Quebec independence. The chief delegates from the Assembly of First Nations (AFN), agreed a three-day encampment at a Quebec City hotel, just down the street from



► Parizeau: Quebec and English Canada are two reservoirs in a bottle

Parizeau's office, with a three-hour debate on the Premier's book bill on sovereignty. At the end of it, they passed a unanimous resolution condemning the PQ program. The chiefs maintained that Quebec sovereignists constituted a threat to inherent aboriginal rights. They repeated the idea, deeming native consulted peoples as the province's leaders are undesirable. And, for good measure, they reiterated their long-standing claim that Quebec, native separate from Canada without first obtaining the consent of native peoples. "We will not allow our rights to be determined by the descendants of those who characterized us as savages, wild creatures, squatters and heathens," vowed Matthew Coon Come, grand chief of the Grand Council of the Crees-Orlans.

Even though there are as many as 60,000 natives in Quebec, scattered among 11 separate nations, they are important to the PQ's plan for independence. Cree Chief Constance Caron has put his finger on the reason why following last week's AFN meeting. "This is going to be a battle of international recognition," he remarked, pointing to Parizeau's New York sojourn and the premier's scheduled visit to Paris in January. "What they're after is one important country to recognize them as a state." The natives hope they can thwart that effort. Last week in Quebec City, the AFN chiefs agreed to send a delegation to the United Nations to argue that Quebec independence poses a discernible threat to the continuing survival of native peoples in the product.

Despite a facade of unconcern, Parizeau and his team are well aware of the threat posed by natives. In part, they plan to counter it by pointing out that Quebec's aboriginal people do not speak with one intransigent voice.

Certainly, Quebec's French-speaking native nations do not share the denigrated animosity to the 20th century as the province's many numerous English speakers, such as the Cree and Mikonos. Significantly, Huron Chief Marc Gosselin signed a resolution urging the AFN chiefs last week, warning them to avoid being used by other sides in the upcoming referendum battle. "Let us never forget that our basic objective is not to put on the books of federal law, or the charters of sovereignty," he said, "but rather, the protection of our inherent rights as members of the human family."

This week, the PQ government will launch an attempt to exploit native cracks in native unity when Parizeau implements a parliamentary assembly for native affairs. Daniel Johnson offers a self-government offer aimed at two of the French-speaking native nations—the Atikamekwa and the Montagnais. While Chez Chez declined last week to disclose details, it is believed to involve a land claim agreement worth about \$400 million—a development that would roughly double the territory now controlled by the 5,000 Atikamekwa and 14,000 Montagnais in central and eastern Quebec.

Such apparent attempts to divide and conquer are consistent with the hardball tactics

that Parizeau and his ministers have been employing in the run-up to the referendum campaign. In stark contrast to the soothing assurances that the premier delivered launch the crystal chandeliers and firewood ceiling at New York's American Society, Parizeau revealed, another side of his strategy to the *New York Times*. In the interview published on the eve of his New York visit, he bravely admitted that winning the upcoming referendum vote depended largely on his own political skills—and the choice to exploit anti-Quebec sentiment in the rest of Canada. "Justify it as a terrorist act," he told the *United States' Daily Layout* daily newspaper. "Other people will have to comment on how skilled I am. But it's now a question of tactics and strategy. We're a bold-face Ontario who put their flag to the Quebec flag, and I've got it."

Parizeau was alluding to an incident in May, 1990, in which a handful of anti-French activists in Brossard, Gaspé, stamped on the Quebec flag—a scene that was played over and over again on Quebec television newscasts at the height of the debate over the Meech Lake constitutional accord. In an interview with Maclean's last week, Prime Minister Jean Chretien said, "To be the ally of a country on an incident like that, and hoping my mother out in-store, is pretty desperate." Luc Bouchard, publisher of the anti-nationalist *Le Devoir*, also regarded Parizeau for the moment, accusing him of sending contradictory signals. While arguing the legal necessity of independence, he was also, Bouchard wrote, "courting an image devoid of reason, or reason more than a shrewd, dry, and old reflexes rather than vision of the future."

Parizeau seemed disinclined to take the advice. Later in the week, responding to questions in the National Assembly as whether or not an independent Quebec would gain admission into the North American Free Trade Agreement, Parizeau used a provocative image to describe the current state of relations between Quebec and the rest of the country. If so, he said, like "two scorpions in a bottle," adding that "it's time for Canadians to dig their country and for Quebec to leave."

There is, however, a straightforward English solution to the native scorpion-like native opinion polls since the election of the PQ government last Sept. 23, support for native rights has remained stagnant. For example, a Leger & Leger poll conducted last week showed that 56 per cent of Quebecers supported sovereignty, while 42 per cent supported a coalition and 22 per cent were undecided. But, according to most experts, high rates of the debate, those who have not yet made up their minds are less likely to set in the end for sovereignty. With statistics like that, Parizeau and his Prezies may have no other choice than to place their hopes for success on the emotion rather than reason.

SHARRY CRANE is Montreal with
JOCELYN DEZIER in New York

Jean Chrétien in conversation

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien was in a conference room last week as he reflected on his first 12 months in office during a private and informal interview. His answers are candid, but not uncoloured, enough in the following Quebec referendum battle, and indeed that is how a plan to defeat the Parti Québécois. On the economy front, he reflected upon his government's more than halfway to reducing the deficit, owing to a plan to trim the deficit by three percent of gross domestic product by the end of this year. In office, Chrétien mounted a vigorous defense of his appointment of Romeo LeBlanc as Governor General. And he reflected that his wife of 27 years, Alice, privately criticized a recent remark he made while defending parliamentary appointments.

Chrétien had said that 'if I were to distract all

the people who have expressed confidence in this Prime Minister, then 75 per cent of the Canadian people would be disappointed.'

The Prime Minister also discussed his health and discussed how he tries to stay in shape.

The conversation took place on Jan. 30, the

fourth floor of Commons office with

Maclean's Editor Robert Lewis and Ottawa

Editor Anthony Wilson-Smith. *Excerpts*

Maclean's: What are your plans for January?

Chrétien: The planning is to stay home. I have been on the road enough. My children and grandchildren are coming home. I planned to take a week off in the first week of January.

Maclean's: Somebody that has been in?

Chrétien: Probably. There are a lot of them.

Maclean's: Someone told me that in the summer you played three games of golf a week. That's hard to believe.

Chrétien: It's hard to believe.

Maclean's: Is it?

Chrétien: No, it's not true. It depends how

you do it. I can go and play the little area at

Royal Ottawa in two hours.

If you consider that a full game, I might have gone three

times a week—not every week, because I was

traveling. But I played as much as any other year. I do reasonably good physical shape. I like running. Every morning when I am home, I

I work it 7 a.m.

Maclean's: What do you regard as the bigger issue in your first 12 months?

Chrétien: My... the total performance of

the government. We have restored faith in the

constitution, honesty and integrity of government. Of

course, we've done quite well economically.

But symbolically, what we needed the most

was to re-establish confidence in the institution.

and the people who are in public life.

Maclean's: What's your major disappointment?

Chrétien: Really, I never spend a lot of time on negatives. I just move ahead.

Maclean's: Let's say, most difficult?

Chrétien: Too much travelling. I'd rather stay here.

Maclean's: There is a feeling that there is

not much of a strategy for dealing with Quebec.

Do you have a plan?

Chrétien: Yes, to be a good government and to win the referendum.

Maclean's: But how can you use a

referendum if you're basically proposing

Quebec's status quo?

Chrétien: I'm not promising the status quo. I'm promising changes, like the care we

social policy and the distribution of power to

native in Manitoba. This nation that you

have to change the Constitution to change

things in Canada is not a fair assessment.

This country has evolved a lot under the

existing Constitution, with very few an-

archical changes. Nobody wants to talk

Constitution.

Maclean's: What's causing concern in

many people in that you are not personally

very rugged.

Chrétien: The problem is, the PQ has the bar-

den of proof. I'm not the one who wants to

get. And they want to quit something that is

very good, called Canada.

Maclean's: Are you going to make the case

as referendum?

Chrétien: I am making the case. I will speak

in the referendum. We're in close communica-

tion and working with Liberal Leader

Daniel Johnson, who is, under the law,

in charge of the federal forces in the referen-

endum. I know the system pretty well. We don't

know when the referendum will be. But it

will be over by June, latest. You should not

have one. But if they don't have one it will

be the equivalent of having lost. In March,

1990, Mr. Trudeau asked me to take charge

of the referendum. I went off by a week, and

when I came back, it was still March. The

referendum was on May 22. There was not

much time. We started off serious in some

posts, but we became so anxious about the

new view, if you have a bigger cause, you

have a better chance of winning. I have the

better cause. They want to do tricks. You

don't use 100% words when you can only do

70%. So you want to separate from Cana-

da.

Maclean's: But you have to look about it.

Chrétien: It's their problem to prove how

'If you have better cause you have a better chance'

and a agenda a agenda. That's their weakness.

Maclean's: What do you say to people who

say you are not interested enough?

Chrétien: Mostly, I'm not interested in

politics. I am the Prime Minister of Canada. I

have the responsibility and I am taking charge

of my responsibilities. My plan is clear and it

is working. They have the problem.

Maclean's: It's 50 percent plus one enough

to win the referendum?

Chrétien: I'm not playing that game.

Maclean's: What if the federalists don't win?

Chrétien: The federalists will win.

Maclean's: But they don't?

Chrétien: I never spend a lot of time on nego-

tiations.

Maclean's: But you have to look about it.

Chrétien: It's their problem to prove how

they will do it. I'm not saying, I will negotiate.

What is important is to be consistent and have real-

istic targets. If we do better, then... But we

should not change the targets. Of course, I

would love to have a surplus. But you cannot take \$40 billion out of the economy tomorrow.

Maclean's: When about the money that

governments should do it is a big subject of

the argument of this mandate, isn't it?

Chrétien: We cannot do it all in one year.

Chrétien: To keep their cost and to talk to ele-

ments of Quebec when they know and tell them it will be terrible for Quebec to separate

and terrible for the rest of Canada.

Maclean's: It's not an easy thing to do.

Chrétien: You need to create a huge econo-

my. You need to do good the day you make

the statement. But the day after, the unemploy-

ment figures are three times bigger.

Maclean's: Some governments are going to

have balanced budgets now.

Chrétien: They will not be possible. What

is important is to be consistent and have real-

istic targets. If we do better, then... But we

should not change the targets. Of course, I

would love to have a surplus. But you cannot

take \$40 billion out of the economy tomorrow.

Maclean's: When about the money that

governments should do it is a big subject of

the argument of this mandate, isn't it?

Chrétien: We cannot do it all in one year.

Chrétien: To keep their cost and to talk to ele-

ments of Quebec when they know and tell them it will be terrible for Quebec to separate

and terrible for the rest of Canada.

Maclean's: It's not an easy thing to do.

Chrétien: You need to create a huge econo-

my. You need to do good the day you make

the statement. But the day after, the unemploy-

ment figures are three times bigger.

Maclean's: Some governments are going to

have balanced budgets now.

Chrétien: They are doing the same. They complain when we cut them. We could cut all transfers to the provinces and our banks would be much better. But why transfer the problems to the other jurisdictions?

Maclean's: Prior to the Alberta approach, which has been largely

carrying spending?

Chrétien: Yes, but they are benefiting from a large increase in revenues coming from more

demand for their goods in Canada and the United States.

I'm happy. I am not jealous. That type of revenue is not

accruing across the country equally.

If it were, we would have much less of a problem.

Maclean's: Not a tax increase?

Chrétien: For me, we look at

increasing the revenues and plugging holes or making the system more fair.

Maclean's: So are you not nervous?

Chrétien: I'm not the minister of finance. I have a minister who is responsible for that. We didn't do it last year. I hope we will not have to do it.

Maclean's: What is your

relationship to the bond company people?

Chrétien: It's a sign that the economy is doing better. I also find: I am not very well-paid compared to the presidents

Maclean's: Is a president paid off like a slave?

Chrétien: People are involved when they go

to the hospital and have to wait. But they don't

want to change the system. They don't want to

move to a American-style system. They want the

system to function better. Everybody wants to

go to heaven, but they don't want to die.

Maclean's: The Reform party suggests

that there is a real difference between how

this government makes judgments and how

the Reform party does it.

Chrétien: A lot of the jobs were absorbed.

They are part-time jobs created by the eco-

nomics. So we have a system where people do

not work as much. But at the same time, we

have people in the jobs, people that we feel

are competent for the job. And that is the

problem with the Tories.

Chrétien: Good.

MACLEAN'S SEPTEMBER 26, 1994 19

teries. We look at what is needed. For example, how many articles have been written about what the role of the Governor General is? I can name the best person, the best historians, the best societal there. But what is the role? He is the head of state when the Queen is not here. When a head of state comes to Canada he is not received by the Prime Minister. He is received by the Governor General. The Governor General has to host the head of state visiting the country, they spend hours together. You can name a very good scientist, who is very prestigious with a great reputation. But the president

of a state wants to know about the politics of Canada. Heads of state are politicians. They are elected. They want to talk about the situation in the country, the social problems of the nation, the fiscal problems of a nation, the view of the government on international issues and so on. They want to understand the mentality of the prime minister and the cabinet. So I named an extremely competent person to be Governor General (Anne) LeBlanc. A former journalist, an expert of it, who will be able to do his job properly. That's the job, let alone that if we were to have a constitutional crisis in Canada and a

mess in the House of Commons he would have to intervene. We have a bill never happen, and probably it will not happen during my time. I have 175 members. It's not likely to happen, but in theory it is possible. So that is what I've done. Of course I know him. You ask me to name competent people. It's very difficult for me to find someone that is competent who I don't know. Guys you don't know, you don't know. Gaps you know, you know. And that's a competence.

Mackie's

Do you regret losing the time

of patronage to your standing in the polls?

Chretien

No.

There was an argument that anybody who is associated with the Liberal party in any way should be disqualified. So I said, Look, don't be that stupid. Liberals are guilty. There should not be disqualification because you have shown patronage.

Mackie's

Did you get a little bit of heat

over that remark?

Chretien

No. That was in the House, and in the House you need to have fun once in a while. But nobody has mentioned that everybody knows me. I don't talk about politics.

Mackie's

We were told that you did get some heat over that from one of your client advisers.

Chretien

Which one?

Mackie's

Maurice Chretien

Chretien

Oh, oh. See saw it on TV and she said, You should not have done it. Of course my wife is a good adviser. But she wasn't giving me hell, she said I shouldn't have done it. But in that context you do it. But it's not my fault.

Mackie's

What kind of role does your wife play again?

Chretien

We talk. She watches Quebecer French. She reads newspapers. We discuss. I am always aware of the news, but she doesn't want to be on the stage. She was 16 when I met her and I was 18, so she knows me better than anybody.

Mackie's

What should Canadians think of the fact that your deen is Roman, being sent to Washington?

Chretien

It just happened. I met Mr. Clinton the week after I became prime minister, in Seattle. I met him in Brussels a few weeks later, and I am going to France and Great Britain. We were talking about official visits. But should I not go to China because I haven't been to the United States?

Mackie's

What would you want to be remembered for?

Chretien

I am not reaching for the spectator. I didn't spend a lot of time discussing about my place in history. I would like to be a competent prime minister.

Mackie's

We were told you had some

good advice you could not offer. Keep Quebec in Canada. Keep Canada from falling further into U.S. control. And keep the IMF out of Canada. Is that close?

Chretien

That is a good description of what

is a normal goal for any prime minister. I don't remember it, but I might have said that. It's the type of logic I use.

Mackie's

Thank you, Prime Minister. □

*"Just you,
me and
the kids."*



People come to New Smyrna Beach to enjoy something that's almost impossible to find anywhere else in Florida.

A relaxing

vacation. A vacation that's filled with friendly, helpful people. And the only castles in sight are the ones you build in the sand.

Nearby, you can find a nice, quiet place to stay. And restaurants menus where "Catch of the Day" means just that.

We're giving the closest beach to Orlando. But not too close.

Which may explain why visitors to our totally relaxing seaside community keep coming back.

NEW SMYRNA BEACH

FLORIDA

Located just north of Cape Canaveral off I-95. For your free vacation pack, call toll free in the US and Canada

1-800-541-9621

Florida North America call
(904) 434-3448 TOLL-FREE (800) 434-2111

Orlando 407-265-7000
Toll-Free 800-345-7000

Put Yourself In Our Place

© 1990 New Smyrna Beach, Inc.



P

ROBABLY A PONTIAC DRIVER.



PONTIAC. BUILT FOR DRIVERS.

Canada NOTES

A tortuous tale of espionage

Reform party Leader Preston Manning did not name words. In a letter sent late last week to Prime Minister Jean Chretien, Manning took federal aim at an investigation into the secret activities of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) by his official watchdog, the Security Intelligence Review Committee (SIRC). "I submit that this report is a whitewash, a coverup and a disgrace," wrote Manning. "It disgraces those who prepared it, and it will disgrace any government that accepted it."



Manning: "a whitewash"

In fact, given the months of controversy leading up to its release, the 255-page SIRC report contained few striking disclosures. It confirmed that a CSIS informant—whose SIRC identity is not known but is known to be Grant Bunting—had infiltrated a Toronto-based neo-Nazi group, the Heritage Front. But it fully rejected allegations that the same informant had spied for CSIS on the Reform party, the CPC and Canadian press workers. The report acknowledged that the CSIS informant "did engage in individual acts of intimidation and harassment" against anti-nuclear activists. But it added that he broke no laws and, in one remarkable phrase, stated that the informant and his handler in CSIS "deserve our thanks" for "helping to protect Canadians

so many from a cancer growing within."

Canadian Jewish leaders were angered by another of the report's findings. One Justice had told CSIS that one Hasidic Jewish leader wanted to tell parliament members of the Canadian Jewish Congress, Toronto. The Jews were told of the plan, but congress president Irving Abella and the information was never passed on. "We had no possibility of defending ourselves and protecting ourselves," said Melville. "We were left to hang out to dry and that was unacceptable."

The document contained at least one other startling allegation. It said that it was unable to substantiate an allegation that a foreign government may have contributed up to \$45,000 to the Reform party in 1986. The report declined to name the country, but Manning—who called the allegation a "red herring"—later told reporters that Reform had been "concerned about" possible Saudi Arabia attempts to get involved in Canadian politics in the late 1980s. Adding to that particular mystery, SIRC allowed itself respite on Friday that, in fact, CSIS had looked into allegations that the unnamed country had also tried to influence the federal Liberal and Conservative parties. No evidence was found to substantiate those reports—either, they said.

to have a crash five months later due to poor maintenance. Transport Minister Doug Yellow acknowledged that there were problems with inspections and enforcement, and vowed to take action to address them.

Delaying tactics

With Parliament recessing on Dec. 16, the federal cabinet postponed two controversial measures. Amid reports that some Liberal MPs were talking the government asked its allies to reduce their legislative憲期 to at least 18 months. And Justice Minister Alan Rock announced that plans to protect gays under the Canadian Human Rights Act won't start until early next year

A NEW APPROACH

Shawn Fisetstein, the junior minister responsible for native affairs, announced that Ottawa will not pay compensation to organizations representing six different ethnic groups—Ukrainian, Chinese, German, British Jewish and Indo-Canadian—which together are claiming more than \$400 million because of past indigenous suffering at the hands of the Canadian government. That makes a sharp departure from the former Conservative government, which in 1988 paid out more than \$200 million to the families of Japanese-Canadians interned during the Second World War.

PARKINSON'S PROGRESS

Doctors at Halifax's Victoria General Hospital announced expansion of a fetal-disease transplant program that has produced significant improvement in motor control and co-ordination of patients suffering from Parkinson's disease. Despite protests about the ethics of the program, researchers hope that the transplanting of cells from human fetuses into the brain will lead to further advances.

READING AND WRITING

A national test of 13- and 15-year-olds revealed that francophones living and studying French in Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba are far behind other Canadian students in writing ability. The results of the reading and writing test, given in April to 50,000 students by the Council of Ministers of Education—a prompted by all three provinces to try to improve francophone education. Some possibilities: more francophone school boards and teachers in outposts. The testing also showed that, overall, girls read and write better than boys.

GOING TO TRIAL

Quebec Court Judge Jos Gosselin ruled that there was enough evidence to send five Montreal city police officers to trial on assault charges related to the fatal beating of Montreal taxi driver Robert Hamelin while in custody in December, 1993. Hamelin, who remains in a coma with no hope of recovery, was assaulted on suspicion of breaking a church window.

BACKING DOWN

The Liberal government has bowed to the Conservative-dominated Senate and agreed to amend its contentious bill cancelling a deal reached by former Tory government to sell Toronto's Pearson airport to a private consortium. The proposed changes allow the consortium to sue the government on some issues should negotiations for compensation fail.



BORING HUNK OF GREY ASPHALT?
OR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY? IT ALL DEPENDS
ON WHERE YOU SIT.

At first glance, it's hardly the sort of road to stir the pulse or quicken the blood. At least, that's the response a passenger might give.

To a driver, however, it's an opportunity to put a car with multi-port fuel injection, 150 horsepower, dual overhead cams, a tightly tuned independent suspension system and 4-wheel ABS through its paces.

To feel the sort of fun handling, to anticipate the sweet harps curve that awaits, of you'll notice, at the end. To savor complete and utter control of the road.

In all likelihood, a driver of a Pontiac Grand Am. Someone who prefers the drive, to the ride.

PONTIAC GRAND AM

BUILT FOR DRIVERS.



Safety concerns

The Canadian Transportation Safety Board issued a report sharply criticizing Transport Canada for failing to ensure that airlines meet national safety standards. The report said that in the investigation of 29 plane crashes—six of them since 1993—major deficiencies were detected, including poor pilot training and overweight cargo loads. But after predictions were issued, it added, further investigations were rarely carried out by Transport Canada auditors. The report also states that route inspections by Transport Canada are seriously flawed, and cites the case of a Manitoba air line that passed inspection in June, 1993, only

A MOUNTAIN OF TROUBLE



■ Chechen men anti-aircraft gun in central Grozny: courageous but defiant. biggest military operation since the 1979 invasion of Afghanistan.

W hen Russian soldiers, tanks, artillery, warplanes and helicopters descended onto the hilly terrain in the heart of Chechnya last week, it was an invasion. Three years in the making. It was also one that showed no obvious signs of a speedy resolution, and brought with it the threat of terrorist retaliation in the heart of Moscow. The mostly Muslim Chechens, a persecuted tribe in Moscow's side, artificially declared their independence from Russia in 1991, prompting the Kremlin to immediately pull 700 troops to the region. But that response proved wholly inadequate as thousands of armed Chechens swiftly surrounded and descended the soldiers, then set them ignominiously back to Russian-controlled territory ahead a convoy of mutant tanks. Tearing to subterfuge attempts to end the popular rebel free-for-all, Dzhokhar Dudayev, Moscow's openly funded terrorist and weapons-to-oppoition forces and secretly sent Russian soldiers and mercenaries into the 150,000-strong region of 1.5 million people. But those methods failed as well, leading Moscow to a week to launch its

biggest military operation since the 1979 invasion of Afghanistan.

The three-pronged assault on Grozny, Chechnya's capital at 400,000, met fierce resistance. Outgunned but defiant, the Chechens ignored a Dec. 15 ultimatum to lay down their arms. Chechen soldiers made headlines as they took on the invaders, launching ground-to-ground missiles, seized bridges and burned tankards. According to unconfirmed reports, which analysts say are in anemic form of armed uprising across the Caucasus, the Chechens were receiving assistance from volunteer forces in neighboring Ingushetia. And at the weekend, even as Moscow's army finally moved to crush resistance, some Russian soldiers openly criticized the assault. One was Gen. Ilya Batalov, the commander of an armored unit sent to Grozny, who told a crowd of Chechens that he would never fight further because the invasion was an "injustifiable" one.

If Moscow's people, however, its troops were in for bitter fight. Dudayev, a former soldier in the Soviet air force and a fire-trotted veteran of the Afghanistan War, was called his people to arms last week, declaring "The



Russia invades breakaway Chechnya

earth should burn under the Russian occupation." He made it clear what methods his forces would employ: "We have to strike them from the rear, deal them a strong blow. This is the onlywise tactic of the war against people. Strike and subdue, order and subdue, to subdue them and let die of fear and horror."

A Chechen campaign along those lines could mean a long, cold and dangerous winter for Russian troops—water numbering any where from 10,000 to 40,000, according to various estimates—if they dug in around Grozny. As soldiers raped like wild, the Chechens took all their tools with Russian intent at neighboring North Ossetia. In my view, the two sides now stand in a stark, Darwinian contrast. From a Russian perspective, however, the Chechen leader's status of a Confederation of Caucasus Peasants seems from the Kremlin to the Black Sea a grounds a justified security threat. Moscow's officials refuse to even consider the possibility of additional claims of Russian territory falling under Dudayev's control.

Grozny is the heart of darkness as far as most Russians are concerned. Those who the city's name serves to cast a dark stain on Russia ("terrible" or "disastrous" in Russian, *terrible* that same Russian for long-term enemy) that exists between Russians and Chechens, while the former distinguishes refer to as planks, or blocks. In 1813, the Russian Imperial Army besieged the name Grozny on a fort that was built to strengthen an already successfully military campaign to the nearby Caucasus. And the unending struggle of that

army's commander, Gen. Aleksei Yermolov, still stands a chord among many Russians who hate, fear and respect the Chechens for their fighting abilities. "There are only two ways to deal with the Chechens," Yermolov once observed. "Kill them and let them live."

The Caucasus mountain tribes, led by the Chechens, were never reconciled to the Russian yoke—and fighting again spread through the region shortly after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. Crushed now, but one by the Red Army, the Chechens clung under Moscow's dominion. Finally during the czarist era it accompanied the 1911 collapse of the Roman empire, Chechen nationalists declared their independence.

By Chechen accounts, the Russians have suffered more than any nation before during their recent drives to pacify the turbulent Caucasus. And in a region where the blood feud has long been a means of resolving rough

guitar, the current hostility between Russians and Chechens has been fuelled by memories of a massive ethnic purge that occurred during the Second World War. In 1944, fearing that the Chechens had collaborated with Nazis forces, Soviet dictator Josef Stalin deported the entire Chechen population to Siberia and Central Asia. Thousands of Chechens died on the way in arduous exile while thousands of others succumbed to starvation on the bleak plains of Siberia or Kazakhstan.

Only in 1957, four years after Stalin died, did the Soviets allow survivors of that forced deportation to return to their homeland. Among them was Dudayev, who has brought his regard for previous to the speed his breakthrough regard for present. The speed, Mayor Vladimir Chikatilo and other top government officials declare, there are more uniformed police there, and they are wearing bulletproof vests and carrying automatic weapons. "Soil police spokesman Vladimir Zalizko: "We have taken all necessary measures, and the city is now fully secured."

Perhaps. But Tashkent, Pavlodar, Almaty, a Chechen businesses bring in Moscow, make clear that Chechnya is a quarry for the Russian powers. "It took the Russians 70 years of fighting to subdue the Caucasus in the 19th century, so they should be wary about starting another war there," said Pashazhan. "It's not a Dudayev supporters, and my home is now in Moscow, but it is no light matter to tell a Chechen and start a blood feud that can only be extinguished through vengeance."

ANDREW KALSKI with MICHAEL GRAY in Moscow

Russian tanks advancing on Grozny from the west, heart of darkness.

lost, Dudayev manned Moscow for an apparent assassination attempt on him earlier this year a roadside bomb exploded as his motorcade passed near Grozny, killing interior Minister Magomed Dzhapayev and two others.

As the battle for Grozny raged last week, Moscow's became increasingly nervous that the wobbling war might flash 1,500 km northwest to the Russian capital. With thousands of Chechens and other people from the Caucasus living in Moscow—many of them in the criminal underworld—the fear in city sympathizers of Dudayev will resort to terrorism in retaliation against Russia's armed intervention.

In 1991, during Russia's first failed attempt to bring the Chechens to heel, Dudayev threatened to launch a terror rampage against such vulnerable targets as nuclear power stations and the Moscow subway system. And while he has since backed away from such statements, Chechen fighters and government officials in other breakaway regions continue to make threats. Dudayev has heightened fears in Moscow by saying that further Russia opponents of President Boris Yeltsin will launch a terminal campaign in the city—and build it on the Chechen side. San Dzhayev, in an interview with the Moscow newspaper *Agostnyi Dzhely*, "Issue now that a serious crisis is being prepared. This may be large-scale acts of sabotage that could paralyze Moscow."

In response, authorities in Moscow have increased security around targets ranging from gas stations to subway and train stations. To do have increased street patrols, augmenting their own ranks with soldiers from regular units and military school cadets. Some officials privately say that military troops are again patrolling Moscow streets, they did not want examine when Yeltsin ordered a sweeping crackdown on crime. The White House, however, Vice President Al Gore, Chikatilo and other top government officials have offices, there are more uniformed police there, and they are wearing bulletproof vests and carrying automatic weapons. Soil police spokesman Vladimir Zalizko: "We have taken all necessary measures, and the city is now fully secured."

Perhaps. But Tashkent, Pavlodar, Almaty, a Chechen businesses bring in Moscow, make clear that Chechnya is a quarry for the Russian powers. "It took the Russians 70 years of fighting to subdue the Caucasus in the 19th century, so they should be wary about starting another war there," said Pashazhan. "It's not a Dudayev supporters, and my home is now in Moscow, but it is no light matter to tell a Chechen and start a blood feud that can only be extinguished through vengeance."



World NOTES



The more you travel, the more you save.

Why pay higher exchange rates on your credit card transactions when you can save money with Canada Trust's Borderless Service with U.S. Dollar MasterCard® card!

With Borderless Service you'll receive a preferred rate of exchange that saves you up to seven dollars on every \$1,000 when you exchange Canadian or U.S. funds.*

In addition, if you have our U.S. SuperRate Account, you can avoid extra currency costs by making your monthly MasterCard® payment in U.S. funds.

If you travel for business or pleasure, or head south for the winter, Borderless Service provides you with no-charge U.S. Traveler's Cheques, and saves you money on U.S. SuperRate account services, the purchase of optional travel medical insurance** and more.

So before you leave Canada, visit any Canada Trust branch for a great deal on Borderless Service with U.S. Dollar MasterCard. Just \$3 U.S. a month, or free with a Canada Trust Gold Plus MasterCard®.



Sign up at any Canada Trust branch or call 1-800-831-1164

Canada Trust

Thinking like a customer

*MasterCard and the Traveler's Cheque logo are registered trademarks of VISA U.S.A. Inc. and its associated companies.
**Subject to change with foreign exchange rates fluctuate and the actual saving may vary with the transaction amount.

© 1994 The Canada Trust Company. The Trust Division of The Royal Trust Company of America. The registered trade

IRELAND'S NEW LEADER

Ending a month-long political crisis, the Irish Parliament elected former finance minister John Bruton, leader of the centrist Fine Gael party, prime minister. He will govern in coalition with the Labour Party. Bruton, 47, succeeds Albert Reynolds, leader of the Fianna Fail party, who resigned on Nov. 17 after a row over his government's handling of an immigration request from Northern Ireland involving a child-abusing Roman Catholic priest.

CULTISTS ARRESTED

French police detained 42 people suspected of being disciples of a doomsday cult that claimed 83 lives in Switzerland and Canada in October. Swiss investigators say that some members of the Order of the Solar Temple committed suicide but that others were murdered.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

The ruling Simba party won Namibia's first post-independence elections, taking 52 of the 72 seats in parliament, 11 more than it had in the previous house. Turnout led the fight for Namibia's independence from South Africa in 1990.

ETHIOPIAN JUNTA ON TRIAL

Outlaw Ethiopian dictator Mengistu Haile Mariam and 68 of his military deputies went on trial for murder 20 years after their Marxist revolution. Mengistu remains in exile in Zimbabwe and will be tried in absentia. The defendants are charged with ordering the strangulation of Emperor Haile Selassie and the execution of thousands of opponents during a 17-year reign of terror. The trials were adjourned last week and March 10 to allow defense attorneys time to prepare.

BOWING OUT

Despite a healthy lead in opinion polls, European Communities' (EC) Jacques Delors announced that he would not run as the Socialist candidate in France's 1995 presidential race. Former Socialist general secretary Michel Rocard also took himself out of contention. The lack of strong leftist candidates boosts the prospects of the main conservative hope, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac.

CARTER'S BOSNIA GAMBIT

Former U.S. president Jimmy Carter accepted an invitation from Bosnian Serbs to fly to Sarajevo to discuss their peace proposal. Democrat State leader Roland Kessler said that his side was willing to "compromise in some way" on territorial and other pending issues.



Rescue workers at North Carolina crash site, planning tougher safety standards

Turbulence in the skies

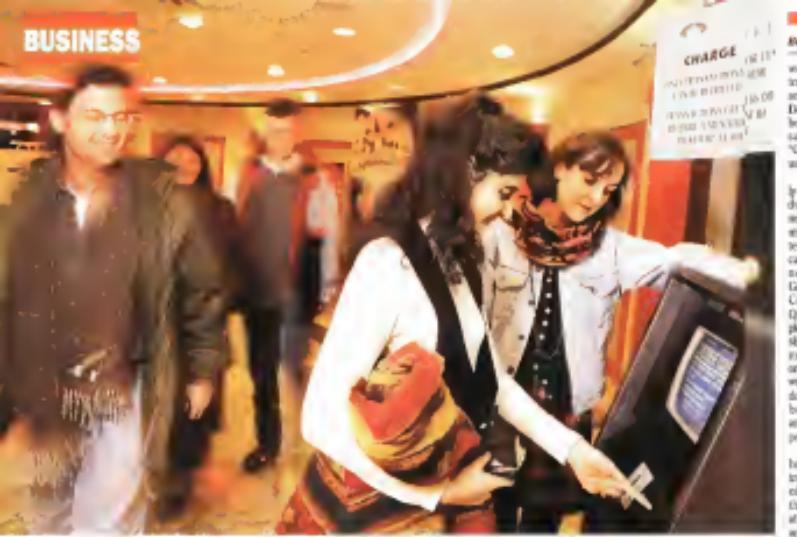
U.S. Transportation Secretary Federico Pena ordered a special examination of safety procedures at every airline in the United States after the second fatal crash in six weeks of an American Eagle支线 passenger plane. Last week, a British-built Jetstream Super 31 crashed in North Carolina on its approach to Raleigh-Durham International Airport, killing 15 of the 20 people aboard. On Oct. 31, an American Eagle European-built 3100 II crashed in Indiana, killing all 65 people aboard, including four Canadians. After that accident, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration ordered this grounded in the north.

Assuming that the FAA will hire an additional 300 safety inspectors, Pena set a timetable of 100 days to bring commercial airlines into line with the tougher standards that already apply to large airlines. Placing commercial flights—planes with 30 or fewer seats—under the same rules as larger carriers will bring more safety inspections of the smaller planes, reduce the number of plane crashes and encourage inspectors to inspect aircraft in changing weather, determining the weight and balance of the plane, planning routes and other ground details.

The new rules came as holiday travelers scrambled to cope with the suspension until Jan. 4 of all American Eagle flights from Chicago's O'Hare airport. The airline canceled its service to 14 Midwest communities after a pilots union complained that pilots brought in from the southern states were insufficiently trained to handle December weather in the north.

Campaign '96

Facing a Republican-controlled Congress in January—and a possible Democratic challenge to his renomination in 1996—President Bill Clinton offered voters an \$88-billion tax cut as part of what he called "a middle-class Bill of Rights." In a televised State of the Union speech from the Oval Office designed to portray the President as the true champion of working Americans, Clinton proposed a four-part package of tax breaks for families with annual incomes of up to \$30,000 to help offset child-rearing, college tuition, home buying and catastrophic medical expenses. Clinton said that the five-year plan will be paid for with deep cuts in government bureaucracy.



STASHING THE CASH

The debate about doing business with chips, instead of old-fashioned money

they sit with so-called smart cards—or chip-and-clip cards—in plastic. In the near future, consumers will be able to download digital money onto a card and use it to pay for everything from bus fares to a morning coffee. That marriage of plastic and silicon could also be used to replace house keys and identification cards, to make payments over the phone and via computer networks. The could even be used to provide social benefits. "Cash and cards will have to go away sometime," says

It is like one of those ads for American Express—only better. A man wearing full-tux clothing and a woman's sash walks across the endless broadloom to the jeweled counter of an obviously upscale store. He is greeted warmly by a staff debt sales clerk. "Want the Rolex," he says. His demand receives a voice-scanning device. A small green light begins to flash, and a moment later, comes a steady green. "Your value has been assessed," a disinterested computer-generated voice intones. "The Rolex is yours." The price will be deducted from your net worth. The man puts on a tux and walks away, the transaction completed without a penny changing hands, with not even a receipt offered.

This scenario may still be a bit of science fiction, but not by much. Increasingly it is apparent that the next frontier of high technology is the pocketbook. To their delight, bankers and merchants are gradually replacing the cards and some pens and two-dollar bills that dug up

Craig Bellance, assistant manager of electronic banking at the Royal Bank of Canada. "It's not a matter of if, but a matter of when."

For many transactions, the use of cash has already been diminished by debit cards, credit cards and such novelties as telephone banking. While Canadians still use cheques and cash more than consumers in other industrialized countries—partly because the systems to facilitate electronic payments are still being developed. An indication of the pace of change comes from the Canadian Payments Association, which represents domestic financial institutions. It estimates that by the year 2000, about half of all payments through its national clearing system will be electronic, up from 25 per cent now. The latest trend is to make direct payments to a merchant from a consumer's bank account, in much the same way the phone and via computer networks. This could even be used to provide social benefits. "Cash and

cards will have to go away sometime," says

Buying movie tickets? soon?

would account for about 10 million transactions a month by mid-1995. But, according to Intec president Joanne Le Laurent, that level has already been exceeded, with about 30 million sales now being "swiped" a month. "Canadians like plastic and they like to use it," says Le Laurent.

So, smart cards that can completely replace cash have just been introduced for general use in Canada. But next fall, 30,000 homes in the Chateauguay region of Quebec will go online in a test of interactive television and smart card phones as the iTV project, a partnership of the National Bank, Le Groupe Vidéotron, Hydro-Québec, Canada Post, BellSouth Corp. and Loto-Québec. The iTV testers will allow people to order TV shows, pay utility bills, shop from home with more than 100 merchants, or arrange and pay for an order at St. Hubert chicken in effect, with the ability to pay for purchases and download digital cash to the holder's bank account. iTV will turn each TV and its accompanying black box into a personal banking machine.

The iTV smart card will only work at home. But, in 1995, the Bank of Montreal plans to set up a more general trial of a smart card or "electronic purse" that can be used with electronic money at a banking machine or bank branch and then used to make purchases at participating merchants, says Marie Kinsley, vice-president of corporate electronic banking. The transit system in Asia, One, is already using a smart card for passenger fares, and GO transit in southern Ontario also plans to start using a rechargeable, electronic fare card. "We see a big future for smart cards," said Al Cormier, vice-president of the Canadian Urban Transit Association. The governments of Ontario and New Brunswick, Kinsley says, are also examining whether to handle welfare payments via smart card to help recipients—who also do not have bank accounts—budget their spending and avoid the risk of theft.

For their part, banks and trust companies are among the strongest proponents of the move to substitute smart cards for cash. For one thing, cash is an expensive commodity to maintain—if it has to be stored, counted, transported, secured and constantly guarded against theft. Some banks now charge consumers to convert a currency holding of up to 100 dollars to every \$1,000 less than \$100. "It's not just cash, it's all your cheque clearing, it's all your bill paying," says Colin Davies, the banking specialist at Anderson Gosschalk in Toronto. "If you dig into the flow of currency, you can take that off anyway."

Conversely for the federal government, which is responsible, through the Bank of Canada and the Royal Canadian Mint, for coins and notes, cash can also be a strain on the treasury. To keep enough coins in circulation, for example, the mint must produce over 200 million 25-cent coins every year. The cost of producing a penny is a relatively expensive item to produce, says Dennis Cudby, the mint's vice-president of manufacturing. A coin worth one cent currently costs about two cents to produce. Ottawa is also studying a recoinage situation from the Bank of Canada to replace the two-dollar bill with a coin to save on the cost of printing the heavily used bill.

Still, the local Lowell family is not entirely unappreciated in fact, once consumers have an electronic purse in their hands, they will only be cashing up to the business world where money has long been replaced by electronic codes. "The idea of transferring money electronically has been around for years," says Bellance. Big money card charges banks physically—big money card charges banks physically—big the addition of electronic ledgers are altered. "The worth of the country is virtual today," he said. At the end of 1994, according to statistics from the Bank of Canada, there were \$2.45 billion in coin circulation, plus \$87.23 billion in bank notes. The total may, however, exceed \$273 billion.

But the big question remains whether Canadians are ready to relinquish cash in favor of smart cards. The fact that the technology exists smart cards possible seems relatively likely, according to Canadian bankers. Tom McRae, vice-president of software banking

at Kinsley, trying out 'electronic purse'



in the late 1980s: "The smart card has been a technology looking for an application." The fact is that people like cash, says Dan Givens, an economics professor at Concordia University in Montreal, who has studied the issue. And observers note that pricing out of it entirely may be difficult for a number of reasons, for one being the effect it has on a completely cashless society in the poor, many of whom do not even have bank accounts, let alone credit and debit cards. "People using cash tend to be poorer," Cudby said, because poor people rely on it more than wealthier people. In fact, the banks have redefined the use of cash by putting ATMs on nearly every corner and making those \$400-a-card can use it, regardless of which bank actually issued the card." As the Bank of Canada noted recently, "The proliferation of banking machines ... undoubtedly encouraged many consumers to use cash more often."

Currently cash continues to dominate the niche of relatively small transactions. It often quicker than a card, and for cashiers, easier to use. That makes some consumer advocates leery about the advent of smart cards. "The only thing high-tech banking will do is save the banks money," says Draft Charter of Deნedra-Demander Watch, a citizen advocacy group that focuses on government and corporate accountability. Furthermore, the growth of the underground economy has also perpetuated the use of cash. Givens adds that because unlike smart cards, cash is anonymous. "It leaves no paper trail."

In fact, it is the anonymity of cash that may make it hard for people to give up. And it is the potential loss of anonymity that has also raised the issue of privacy. The Bank of Montreal's Kinsley says that customers are unlikely to let the bank set up a truly anonymous electronic banking system because they will demand the convenience of transaction records. One of the chief advocates of a private system of smart cards is David Chaum, an American mathematician living in Amsterdam, where he runs a company called DigiCash. Chaum has developed a system that would make smart cards own users anonymous that each using a central computer to authenticate transactions without identifying the user. Chaum, who is also promoting a variation on the concept on the Internet computer network, says society is now at a crossroads in terms of technologies that will be chosen, and that privacy considerations must be given priority.

Another advantage of cash is that it can actually be touched. "Today, it becomes more popular to actually feel and touch money because, with a lot of things we do, we don't even see it," says Cudby. So, while cash may have lost market share, people may never let it disappear completely, keeping it as just that: smart things, at least, have real value.

MARION CARAGATA in Ottawa

Business NOTES

A DEAL DERAILLED

The federal government has rejected a \$1.4-billion bid from Canadian Pacific Ltd. of Montreal for the eastern Canadian business of the Canadian National Railways Co. Although the proposed deal was intended to relieve the problem of excess rail capacity, Transport Minister Doug Young overruled it because it would reduce competition and employment. In an unrelated move, David O'Brien was named president and chief operating officer of CP, replacing James Hanrahan.

TO LIFE, TO HEALTH

Equitable Life Insurance of Canada will buy the group life and health insurance business of Atlantic Life Insurance Co. of Canada. The deal, subject to regulatory approval, is to close Jan. 1. The addition of Atlantic's group life and health insurance assets will increase Equitable Life's market share in that industry segment by more than 80 per cent. As of Sept. 30, Equitable had almost \$50 million in group premiums. Atlantic's group business includes more than 1,100 policies and \$37 million in annual premiums.

CAPTURING CULTURE

The federal government allowed Viacom Inc. at New York City to take over the Canadian film, publishing and other assets of Paramount Communications Inc. The decision, which followed an eight-month review, came in return for a Viacom promise to spend about \$450 million in Canadian cultural industries.

FAREWELL TO ARMS

Car. Inc. of Toronto sold its U.S. military subsidiary, Ordn-Link Corp., to GM-Hughes Electronics Corp. for \$121 million. The division has been under financial pressure because of shrinking military budgets in the post-Cold War era. GM is a high-technology manufacturer specializing in aircraft simulators. The proceeds from the sale will be used to reduce the debt of the parent company.

CHIPS AHOY

IBM Corp. of Armonk, N.Y., halted shipments of personal computers based on Intel Corp.'s Pentium microprocessor chip. IBM cited customer concerns that problems with the new chip are more frequent than previously indicated. Intel, based in Santa Clara, Calif., says that the likelihood of a premium user encountering an error is only once in 27,000 years and that off-the-shelf software is not affected. But it says that as tests indicate the risk of error may be significantly higher.

The buzz on new acquisitions

Now that corporate earnings have regained strength in this sector, largest producer companies are the acquisition trail. New out of the gate, Canfor Corp. of Vancouver unveiled a \$600-million takeover offer for Sloane Forest Products Ltd. at New Westminister, B.C., in Dec. 12. Canfor, which is Canada's ninth-largest forest company by revenue, is offering to exchange 0.953 Canfor shares for each Sloane share. Although analysts say that the offer might encourage other bidders to step forward, no others were on the horizon by week's end. Canfor chairman Peter Beutler said that Canfor, which had sales of \$1.3 billion in 1993, wants to buy Sloane, which had sales of \$600 million, to increase its supply of wood fibre, which is used in paper and pulp mills. If Canfor succeeds

in acquiring Sloane's eight sawmills, it will become the second- or third-largest lumber producer in the world after Weyerhaeuser Co. of Tacoma, Wash., and, possibly, Georgia-Pacific Corp. of Atlanta.

Just two days later, Macmillan Bloedel Ltd. of Vancouver, which also joined the trend to consolidate when it announced a \$110-million takeover offer for Great Forest Lumber Corp. of Toronto, Green Forest, in a lumber deal, said it had received a proposal from a third party that would have been more lucrative. Macmillan Bloedel is Canada's largest forest products company with sales of \$3.8 billion at 1993. Macmillan is offering \$32.50 a share for Green Forest. Analysts expect the consolidation trend to continue in the forest industry as companies use the current upturn in profits to buy new sources of wood.

Meanwhile, Macmillan is Canada's largest forest products company with sales of \$3.8 billion at 1993. Macmillan is offering \$32.50 a share for Green Forest. Analysts expect the consolidation trend to continue in the forest industry as companies use the current upturn in profits to buy new sources of wood.

ivity, but they escalate the cost of servicing Ottawa's \$510-billion net public debt. That means Finance Minister Paul Martin may have to make deeper spending cuts than initially planned in order to meet deficit reduction targets. "Obviously, we will have to make a call when we bring down a budget," said Martin. "But we are not going to make that call until after \$9.4 billion in cuts are in new revenues over the next two years to hit a \$25-billion deficit by 1996-1997." The deficit this fiscal year is \$20.4 billion. Martin also said that interest rates rose last winter in 1995 and 1996, it could require a further \$5 billion in cuts.

Still, increased blood is demanding interest rate relief. Bob White, president of the Canadian Labour Congress, said Martin should refuse to follow the lead set by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and run an independent interest rate policy. "The answer of finance should send a clear signal to the Bank of Canada to lower interest rates," said Martin, and that no country's interest rate policy is completely independent. "If Canada did not increase its rates when countries like the United States do, it could lead to a currency war that will hurt our economy elsewhere."

Growing interest

Mounting investor concern about Canada's financial conditions were blamed last week for another rise in long-term interest rates. The Bank of Canada increased its key bank rate by almost three-quarters of a percentage point to 7.05 per cent to support the weakening dollar. The short-term bank rate subsequently increased, their grace lending rate by half a percentage point to eight per cent—the second increase in two weeks. Mortgage rates also climbed. A one-year closed rate now stands at 9.5 per cent at most financial institutions, while a five-year closed rate is 10.5 per cent. Andrew Pyle, senior economist at TD Securities, said the latest interest rate increase was required because investors are concerned about government debt and about the political situation in Quebec. "It is a wake-up call for Canadian," said Pyle. He added that concerns about Quebec's future and the upcoming federal budget have lowered the dollar and increased pressure for higher rates in Canada. Pyle also predicted that rate hikes of up to another point and a half could be in store during 1995.

Rising rates not only dampen consumer ac-

THE GREATEST HITS OF 1994.

Canadian Club

SPORTS
SURVEY

1 9 9 4

Watch The Canadian Club Sports Survey.
The Top 12 Sports Stories of the Year
as chosen by you, the Canadian fan.

Tuesday, December 27 at 10 pm.
(Eastern Standard Time, Check local listings for details.)

CTV



Jean Chrétien's winning formula

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Besides Durack the wised and most cutting of British statesmen, once observed that a good politician has to know both himself and his times. That aphorism goes a long way towards explaining Jean Chrétien's undiminished popularity, which qualifies as the most fascinating political phenomenon of 1994. The Liberal leader has demonstrated an uncanny ability to read the times.

For all the belligerent helicopter deal and the Foreign Minister's repudiation, this has done virtually nothing to dampen the 14 months since he was the *Beiter*, 1982, federal election. Yet according to a November survey by Insight Canada Research, public approval of his performance stands at 75 per cent. That's the highest rating ever recorded by a Canadian prime minister, and the popularity of his Liberal government is running only a few percentage points behind his own. According to Michael Merleau, who heads long-time polling organization, the secret of Chrétien's extraordinary ratings lies in the "values element"—his ability to present the *values* of democracy with all their prime minister integrity and honesty, respect for the law, the determination to govern without being a people's faces all the way, and the determination to run the country fairly without disturbing the *status quo*. That last detail because, due to the University of Calgary's faculty of grads, whose teaching skills and educational theory were among Canada's finest ten years ago, he recently concluded that "Canada is not so given to be the most popular and capable democratic prime minister in the last 20 years."

Chretien knows that politics is unpredictable and that his popularity is bound to sag, but he also knows that for the moment he can snuggly bask in the comfortable glow of having no rivals. He can relax and follow the Napoleonic dictum that no leader should

Canadians are telling politicians: Don't go away mad, just go away. The PM is playing to that mood by doing little, and saying less.

in a discussion of *discrediting stuff*. The 1860 campaign disrupted the Davies and the Newell producing two lesser evils, and these two movements of religious rage and discrediting—the Blue Quarrelers and the Reform party—seem to be indefinitely playing out their paroxysms to eventual oblivion.

politicians who, without fans or friends, is trying to make the best of the difficult political circumstances in which he finds himself. After a quarter of a century of the confessional styles of Pierre Trudeau and Brian Mulroney, the overbearing Canadian response is to those who voice what *even* dissenters say is yet one more embarrassing episode: "Don't go away mad, just go away." Charron is responding to that passive anger by refusing to dismiss what may constitute a warning, playing on the subtleties of public opinion by doing very little, and saying less.

Drews—an opponent to position papers on re-examining Canadian forests at an earlier rate—is impossible to ascribe any significant influence to Chretien's version of Liberalism. He seems to define the political center as far as much as a philosophical position is that post in the ideological spectrum where he is being attacked from both the left and the right. His beliefs were probably best summarized up by Senator Jack Austin, who recently organized Chretien's successful selling point in China: Defining Liberalism as the party's national policy committee in 1984, Austin, then a minister of state in the Trudeau government, proclaimed, "Neither the public nor the private sector should dominate the other." The Liberal commitment to govern in a way that achieves a harmonious balance between the two. Liberalism is also defined as encouraging inflation and self-reliance, encouraging society to create a market role for those who take those initiatives and accept those responsibilities. It is not a law of the jungle where the winner takes all.¹⁰

Most of the policies Chretien championed while holding this major portfolio are the three Liberal prime ministers marked him as an effective but compassionate mediator, especially given his way towards political orthodoxy. He rarely has an original thought, but often leads the herd. While he was Indian Affairs minister in the 1984-1985, for example, Chretien championed aboriginal self-government, long before it was fashionable to do so.

The fabric of Chretien's politics is like a veil, translucent but not transparent, serving to protect the inner man rather than expose him. His love of country is not negotiable, but the details of how to preserve the *Indepe-*
lance remains curiously unvoiced.

Cheshire has always read the political world with enough insight to discern what the only one to fail—John Turner for the 1968 Liberal leadership—was fortunate because Clark MacKenzie would have beaten him at the polls that year as any event. Cheshire has been as MO friendly for the St. John's riding as southern Quebec, for the Liberal party as a whole, and for the left half dozen of the past 31 years. That's the equivalent of a political eternity. That was seven American presidents ago, when John F. Kennedy was still in the White House and the last Sir Donald MacMillan was prime minister of Great Britain. Faraday, it seems, is a sound concert.

Chomsky's analysis and character will concern us later in this paper. In 1985, H. Jacques Parizeau calls his referendum—and he will win—*"Un grand chantier sur une formidable politique publique"* (a "great building project on a formidable public policy"). Standing by Quebec's discredited *Industriel*, Parizeau will not be enough. At the same time, Paul Martin's second budget will dominate any analysis of politics, so social welfare payments are cut and programs are eliminated. There will then be no place to hide for a genuine minister who has no faith in the values already bestowed on political institutions.



I swear by Coast Hotels.

"Forest Allstate business takes me all over the province. So does my Harley. When I'm on the road, I know I can count on the people at Coast — seven days a week. They have services I need and the kindred comfort I need."

J. J. McLean
Josh Maran, Chairman
Friends Alliance of B.C.

There's another reason to keep coming back. We reward our frequent guests. Stay with us 12 times—for business or pleasure—between November 1, 1994 and April 30, 1995 and you'll receive a Swiss Army officer's watch, compliments of Coast Hotels. Ask for full details when you check in.

Coast Hotels & Resorts ©



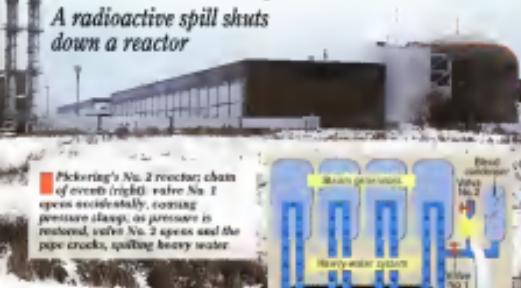
Coast Hotels & Resorts ©

The Choice of the Frequent Traveller 233

For reservations call: 1-800-663-1844 In Vancouver call: 682-6278
Guest Relations: Vancouver 1-800-663-1844; Port Alberni 1-800-663-1844; Prince Rupert 1-800-663-1844; Victoria 1-800-663-1844; Cranbrook 1-800-663-1844; Kamloops 1-800-663-1844; Kelowna 1-800-663-1844; Prince George 1-800-663-1844; Quesnel 1-800-663-1844; Sicamous 1-800-663-1844; Trail 1-800-663-1844; Williams Lake 1-800-663-1844.

Nuclear jitters

A radioactive spill shuts down a reactor



Pickering's No. 2 reactor: chain of events (right) valve No. 1 opens and slowly, coming pressure drops; as pressure is restored, valve No. 2 opens and the pipe cracks, spilling heavy water

As a snowstorm swirled around the dozen buildings housing eight nuclear reactors on Dec. 30, workers crept huddled on the roads leading to the plant in Pickering, Ont. They bore an ominous message: "Radiation Emergency Area—Emergency Traffic Only." The reactor went 30 minutes earlier, a ruptured air pressure tube in the network of pipes girding the station's No. 2 reactor triggered a chain of disastrous events—a mere 40 sec apart. At 10:45 a.m. of heavy water leaked with radioactive iodine cascaded over the floor of the reactor building, the plant's emergency cooling system went into action to isolate the reactor core. At 10:50 a.m.—present a potentially disastrous hole in the floor of the core—it was the first time that the emergency cooling system had ever been activated on one of the Canadian-built CANDU reactors. "Thereaking pipe is in the aisle," said Dave Martin, spokesman for Dianium Nuclear Awareness, a local organization that is campaigning for stricter safety measures at the Pickering plant. "We've been very nervous."

Opposite: Ontario Hydro, which owns the Pickering plant to produce electricity, downplayed the event. Although the broken tube disrupted radiation levels within the reactor building to 100 times, they said, no radiation was released to the air outside, but as one was made to release controlled plant at the time. But the accident raised renewed concern over the Pickering plant's aging reactor—four of them are more than 20 years old. In Ottawa last week, a previously scheduled license renewal hearing by the federal Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB) instead

water can be bled into to relieve pressure. Normally, the valves are kept closed by air pressure.

But at about 5:27 p.m. on Dec. 30, a 1/16th-inch copper air pressure tube leading to a relief valve either broke or became disconnected. As the valve popped open and heavy water surged out, pressure dropped in the system. Sensors promptly detected the pressure change, and the control system automatically began shutting down the reactor. Then, a new problem flared as pumps poured new supplies of heavy water into the system, the pressure rose again—and opened another solenoid valve in the area of a piece of equipment called the bleed condenser. As heavy water flowed into the relief pipe, the pipe fractured—and heavy water poured onto the floor of the reactor building's boiler room. As pressure plummeted once again, sensors triggered the emergency cooling system to flood the reactor core with ordinary water and prevent dangerous overheating.

It was the kind of event, said Pierre Charlebois, director of the plant's nuclear division, "that gets your blood down." Charlebois admitted that it is unusual for two things to go wrong in quick succession—"that's why we'll be investigating what happened very carefully." During the incident, he added, the reactor core never came close to being exposed—one of the most dangerous situations that can arise in a nuclear plant. And so no one was worried that if the core of a CANDU were exposed, it could catch fire and uncontrollable reactor reaction begin. But Charlebois thinks that the emergency cooling rods that cool the reactor would superficially protect where an explosion would blow the door off the reactor building, sending radioactive debris into the surrounding atmosphere. About 1.5 million people live within a 30-km radius of the Pickering reactors.

Tony Almeida of the Toronto-based environmental group Energy Probe and the incident underscored the fact that, unlike Ontario Hydro's older 15 nuclear reactors, the four older CANDU units do not have a second, backup shutdown system. Pickering's Unit No. 2 has had safety accidents in the past. In 1982, a ruptured pressure tube resulted in a heavy water spill that cost \$200,000 to clean up. While the AECB justified Pickering's future, Ontario Hydro officials predicted that it would take at least a month before Unit No. 2 is back in operating condition—and to figure out how, in the space of a lone horned fly, mistakes, so many things went wrong.

MARIE NICHOLS



THIS IS THE UNDERBELLY OF A VINCHUCA BUG. NOW PRESS IT AGAINST YOUR FACE.

Send thousands of children. Yet thousands are need saving. And we need your help to do it.

PLAN has been around for almost 60 years. Foster

Parents. Plan that as your goals grow and evolve, so did our name. We have no

political or religious affiliations. And

BOLIVIA

Help us make the lives of needy Third World children less worth living. Please sponsor a child.

If you do, you'll sleep better tonight knowing somewhere in the world, someone else will too.

PLAN replaces the thatched roofs of huts where vinchuca live with tile roofs. We provide the materials and the village provides the manpower.

PLAN works with the community to solve problems: our goal is their self-sufficiency.

Last year in Tarija, Bolivia, we helped replace over 400 roofs and

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I want to sponsor a child.	Age _____	Where the child is greatest need _____
<input type="checkbox"/> I am interested but would like further details.	Age _____	Gender _____
<input type="checkbox"/> I want to sponsor, but would like to contribute \$ _____		
Name _____		
Address _____		
City _____	Prov. _____	Postal Code _____
Tel. (____) _____		
Payment Enclosed	Check	Money Order
Year _____	I pay _____	
Signature _____		

PLAN International Canada

607-01 West Hastings St.

Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1P6

1-800-665-5820

E-mail to: WAA@vax1.vax.ubc.ca and LC@vax1.vax.ubc.ca

Or mail to: www.ubc.ca/~vax1/vax.ubc.ca/~LC

PLAN
International
Foster Parents Plus of Canada

The ultimate insider

Jack Pickersgill saw it all happening in Ottawa

SEEING CANADA WHOLE: A MEMOIR

By J.W. Pickersgill
(Fitkin & Whitcombe, 406 pages, \$45)

This is a priceless memoir written by a valuable man. There could be no better witness to the Canadian politics of his time than John Whatney (Jack) Pickersgill. From MacKenzie King to Lester Pearson—and beyond—he was there, at the back and call of prime ministers, dispatched to run their errands out of the Prime Minister's Office or the Office of the Privy Council. He was an aide, secretary, clerk, minister, opposition critic, mover, shaker, deal-maker, then critic, mover, shaker, deal-maker and, all along, a loyal Grit. Pickersgill, now 89 and still living in Ottawa, served his political masters with consummate loyalty and boundless energy. He did not always serve them well, but, as he says with slight caution, "there are no second chances."

It is not possible to do justice here to the range and scope of Pickersgill's account of his wonderful adventures. He was born in Weyburn, Sask., in 1905, but moved in his infant to Manitoba, where his hardworking parents put down roots in the hard soil of the Interlake district. He spite the death of his father in 1933, Jack had four younger siblings and managed to go to university. After studies at the University of Manitoba and Oxford, Pickersgill became a history teacher at Winnipeg's Wesley College. Eight years later in 1947, he went to work for the department of external affairs.

There can be no question that the Pickersgill saw it all happening in Ottawa from an angle or another, no question either that he knew much of it happen. As an adviser, he had an opinion for every occasion. He was not slow to offer a piece of advice. It is clear that, among his *Laurel & Hardy* colleagues in the early 1950s he judged and graded the prime minister's decisions that might have been postponed or never made.

"You know, Jack," St. Laurent told him, at the end of the day, "I believe you and I together were able to accomplish a good many things for the public good that neither of us could have done by himself."

In 1953, Pickersgill entered St. Laurent's cabinet more by accident than design. In order to move the prime minister to the election campaign, Pickersgill hoped to become a senator. Instead, he found a better way when Joey Smallwood, then premier of Newfoundland, visited Ottawa seeking advice on what to do about Gordon Crossley, the federal cabinet minister for Newfoundland, who had

an affair in the street. His constituency is a pocket borough and will go Liberal only so long as the Liberals are in office. Lester was won over. Pickersgill was with evident satisfaction. He deserved the Diefenbaker era, choosing to leave the House of Commons after 15 years to lead the *Canadian Transport Commission*.

For Newfoundland, Pickersgill became nearly as much of a legend as Confederation itself. Single-handedly, and despite St. Laurent's profound reservations, he brought Newfoundland's industrial benefits to the fisheries. He did Smallwood's bidding when it suited him, which was often enough. He hurried the completion of the Trans-Canada Highway in the province, much of a running through his constituency of Burin-St. John's, and he managed to locate a natural park there.

When the CBC announced intentions of opening a TV station at St. John's, Pickersgill stepped into its tracks. "I felt there were at least a dozen better ways to spend a million dollars of public money for the benefit of Newfoundland. I knew that Grover Shilling and Donald Jasenow, the owners of the private radio station CJOB, were prepared to finance a private television station without any cost to the treasury."

This sounds like the seriously name Jasenow who became Pickersgill's successor in the Trudeau cabinet, and Shilling were both valued supporters of Smallwood, and it would be a long time before Newfoundland would have a full-service CBC station at St. John's. Enjoying a measure of prominence, CJOB TV became a former legend.

Pickersgill was replaced at St. Laurent but found Pierre Trudeau to be lacking "ambition" and "ambition" in a sense. He is searching in

his indictment of Trudeau's conduct during the constitutional discussions. "The truth was that every provision of the Meech Lake accord had been proposed at one time or another by Trudeau as prime minister in his vain, make-attempt to partition the Constitution."

And those were all of it ridiculous and embarrassing. Did we know that MacKenzie King's tidy anti-fascist speech, "not necessarily conciliation but cooperation of necessity," came originally from a Toronto Star editorial? It was Pickersgill who passed it on to King, "who made it his own." This is a book by a natural treasure.

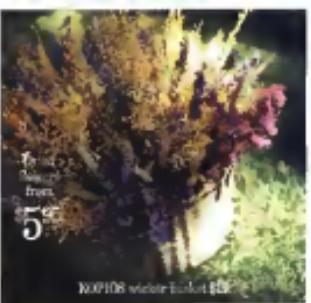


Pickersgill (left), John Turner, Trudeau: an aide, secretary, clerk, minister, opposition critic, mover, shaker, deal-maker

You don't just
buy a house.
You create a
home.



ikea.com/ca



This is
home.

A home is more than the purchase of four walls, a roof and a floor: Rather a home is created from the ideas you bring to it. The furnishing and decorating details you add, based on your own ideas and tastes. However, it's not always easy coming up with those ideas. Sometimes you need a little inspiration. At IKEA, we try to inspire you with home furnishings that are not only beautiful, but functional as well. So you'll find a peaceful coexistence of decor that meets your tastes, and decor that meets your needs. The kinds of things that turn inspiration into ideas. And houses into homes.

IKEA

FÄLLHULT sofa 2 in Mörkgrå \$695. KNIERUL sofa 2 in HULT beige \$645. BILLIE 80 high table \$119. LAXNE 2-drawer chest \$109. TÖRNVIK 2-drawer chest \$109. LÄRVIK 2-drawer chest \$109. TÖRNVIK 2-drawer chest \$109. LÄRVIK 2-drawer chest \$109.



Mixing different colours and heights of glassware can make for a striking table.



POTO pendant lamp \$48.95



THÖRSÅ sofa with a quick cover in LÄRJAMMEN



How a great meal is created.

There's more to a great meal than the flavours you put on a plate. The environment you create for a meal also contributes to it. As a matter of fact, it's possible to have a dining room so attractive, people won't even notice you burnt the carrots.



HELSIDEN silk cushion cover
40x60cm \$16.95 each



\$32.95

ATRIUM 20L
aluminum saucepan



KUNNARE home accessories & wall system \$13.95 JENNIFER green vase in BESKY light green \$29

Don't think of a vase as strictly for plants or flowers.



Beautify your environment.

Creating a look for your home doesn't have to reflect a single style. Different rooms can accommodate different looks. In other words, just because your bedroom is country, it doesn't mean your living room can't be traditional. Or vice versa.



KUNNARE vase, set of 4 \$29.95



ÖKET 100% cotton quilt cover \$69.95 HAMMERSTAD gold wood TV unit \$299

\$549

MOONDAL
queens bed frame



Warm and bright with record lows. Not in the mood? You can always create one. TAPERED candles give you that certain feeling your average light fixture can't. And besides saving energy, you'll be saving yourself a few dollars.

The IKEA logo is a blue oval containing the word "IKEA" in white, bold, sans-serif letters. A small registered trademark symbol (®) is located in the top right corner of the oval.

Make yourself at home.

Transacted 2200 University Way 98195-2450 Seattle, Washington 98195-2450, Canada, Journal, ISSN 0008-4304, Bimonthly, ISSN 1546-1388, Bimonthly

OKS



values, informed sampling and the lesser of the two measures

Crotic reflections

When Eva Lajeunesse published her first work in 1885, she deliberately set out to offend. *How to Make Love to a Negro* (With Them!) tells the story of two black Montrealers and their endless sexual encounters with white women. The novel uses the standard inter-racial clichés to its stark, white women as trophy, society repulsed by the very idea of black women as sexual beings. *How to Make Love to a Negro* is sexual and obscene. Self-sacrifice, readers learned, was the only way to satisfy one's desires.

In two books, a Haitian-born writer continues to ruminat-

ing with the Deliberate, sexual politics of survival. It is what gives the seductive, uncoventional women their dark, warm clothes, a satisfying life. It is also what drives them to avoid falling victim to a violent male code. Conversely, the righteous code extracted from "ritus" protects their political self.

There's another new release by a successful black writer (clearly, the author) embarking on a quest together with his wife, *How Many Miles to Bethlehem?* is a compilation of poems and interviews, real and imagined, who now lives half the year in a village that opportunity to meditate on the meaning of success. But as the title in the book also offers a defense of *Naive Love* is a Niggy and does as we usually (though less reverently) send that we might expect.

Meet a Black Writer Who Admits—both real and fictional—being infatuated with questionable beauties. When a Nigerian calligrapher arrives at racial beatings, Ladentone sighs: "There must be other writers who display the measures of our race." But I'm not one of them." A white man in love with an African woman reveals her: "I'm just a novelist," he protests. "I'm just a novelist." Most interesting is a black who recognizably materializes out of air, exhaling her to "Talk about me," saying, "You give too much press to me."

book also includes descriptions of states—it is not clear which, if any—occupied—with a number of prominent African-American figures, including Novelist Toni Morrison, rapper Ice-T and boxer Spike Lee, all seem briefly carrying the black burden. But later in the account the author seems to feel he is subjecting himself to these

figures. "I never belong to any group," he writes. "Groups are a waste of time." Yet the insertion is not quite true. After all, Lefebvre identifies himself as a Black Author—writing about interracial sex as a character of social structures, and about white women as the embodiment of the *Assimilation Disease*.

Lukemire grapples gamely with the question posed in *Big Shot: a Black Writer Writes About Sex*.⁵ He also paints an picture of a haggard author accustomed to his unwarmed abuse. It is an unusual concession from a man generally seen eager to break rules. It also indicates a desire to ease readers' angst of his first work. Still, it is imagine Lukemire deciding not about sex at all.

DNA REPAIR

2018-04-12 17:45:48.764 264 1448444 264

All dressed up and nowhere to go



Robert Altman's fashion farce has sparkle but is weak at the seams



Robert Altman; Meryl Streep; Karen Black; Jacqueline Bisset

Robert Altman has a knack for getting people to do things. In *Ready to Wear*, his fashionable new movie about the world of fashion, he gets a grumpy screen diva, Meryl Streep, to emerge from seclusion and sing down to her black lingerie while Marcella Mastrosanti sits up in a bed and barks like a dog—a reprise of her 30-year-old scene in *Yentl*. Today and Tomorrow. He gets supervisor Julie Roberts to go shopping with Tim Robbins in a shaggy subplot of romantic comedy. He gets Kim Basinger, who plays a parody of a tabloid-headed TV reporter, to reprise an interview with Cher who plays an unconscionable parody of herself. He gets Sally Struthers to dash her breasts in a scene of comic boudoirism 20 years after he got her to do the same thing in *M*A*S*H*. And he gets 75 models to parade down a runway, each asked:

Altman is not just a director. He is an impresario, a showman. Everyone, several would write for him. In his new movie, almost everyone does. *Ready to Wear* (changed from *Polish Poster* for international-broadcast American card) is the most heavily hyped, barely anticipated film of Altman's career. At 68, he is the grand old sonata of American cinema, the creator of such powerfully narratives as *Nashville* (1975), *The Player* (1992) and *Short Cuts* (1993). And it would be hard to imagine a more fitting finale for his illustrious career than the fashion industry.

Surprise: *Ready to Wear* is a disappointment. As often, it is neither aesthetically grand, nor clever, nor a uniformly funny. The movie's polysemy, narrative flotsam and some applied fabric. It is mopey and a little glib, yet pretentious, pretentiousness that, in the final analysis, the film's wretchedness depends on. Now that as a peer, *Ready to Wear* is tagged and shamed as if Altman's own retrospective brilliance had got the better of him. By taking risks by improvising, by letting the film take its own peculiar course, the director has let himself self-spoil.

Earlier this month, an Altman man with Meryl Streep in New York City already seemed philosophically resigned to the fact that his Elv-

wood art, at best, is mixed response. After the adoring reviews he received for *The Player* and *Short Cuts*, the critical reaction to *Ready to Wear* will be "kind of in the middle," he predicted. "It's a very soft sort of fire; but I'm very happy with it. I think it's a lot better film than anyone will discover for a while. It's just a natural, an easy film. Every story on it deals with nakedness, and how we cover it."

Setting in the corner of an enormous suite at the Waldorf, Altman is himself dressed in a soft-pressed Credits suit. He looks less rumpled than usual, and thinner. Altman shed 60 pounds last year. His features, sharpening to a grey goatee, are chiseled and pale. He has a penetrating gaze, and nothing seems to escape it, not even the anxiety that he spent scurrying across the floor at the last end of the hotel suite.

"I take care of myself now," says Altman. "That's the reason for the weight loss. But I'm running 10 or two miles, and how long do we live? How many more films am I going to make? Five or six? That's being optimistic. So I want to push the envelope each time, and with that comes a risk. I'd do five or six of these things. The majority of them are going to fall in an one level or another." Adds the director with a sigh: "I take so many films, and they're all different. This one has had so much hype that a band of negative reviews of it is starting."

Altman spent a decade trying to bring *Ready to Wear* to the screen, ever since his wife, Kathryn, dragged him to his first fashion show in Paris. "I decided going," says the director. "It was like my father took me to a bakery once when I was seven, and I said, 'I don't want to go to a bakery.' So I have a purpose, Altman thinks, for the medium. The show must go on, those three, not the Tidbits, he says. "It was serious and it had real energy, though. I couldn't believe that someone hadn't done a documentary about that show. Well, I found out why. It's very difficult."

In shooting *Ready to Wear*, Altman brought together his now show-business world. Movie stars mingled with supermarket clerks. Some designers, such as Sophie Rydel and Jean Paul Gaultier, became part of the film. Others boycotted it. "We had very heavy opposition develop-

Matters of Opinion, Opinions That Matter

The annual Maclean's/CTV Poll by Decima Research takes the pulse of the nation on the issues that matter.

featuring:

- Reflections on the economy, crime, immigration, sex and a wide range of topics that matter to Canadians
- A special report on ethics: a search for the most honest (and least honest) Canadians
- An examination of how technology is changing our lives
- A retrospective on 10 years of polling... with a look to the future

Watch CTV News Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 26, 27 and 28, 1994.

Appearing in Maclean's January 2nd issue, available at newsstands from December 27, 1994 until January 8, 1995.

A riveting read and tantalizing television

Maclean's
What Matters to Canadians

CTV
NEWS

with Kurt Luger and Valentine," says Altman. "Valentine wanted us to film his scenes. But we couldn't schedule for it and that pissed him off. Kurt—I caused Kurt to appear on himself, but I think he wanted a little more control."

Altman saw much of the film like a documentary. "It was very tough, but I don't know how else to do this kind of movie film," he says. "If we had written it dramatically, then tried to get everybody to stick to their lines, I think it would have been a very stiff disaster. We didn't have the tone as light as it would look pretentious, so we just had to go out and blast at it." To large party scenes, Altman would mix two cameras at once. His actors, wired with radio microphones, of course did not even know when they were on camera.

Cost crews taking part in media interviews in New York had high praise for Altman's methods. Laura Bacall, who plays a color-blind coed of Paper magazine, found into a room of journalists writing an *Altman* sort and a silk blouse, a dozen gold bracelets jangling on her wrists. "Morgan," said Bacall, "really enjoys actors and makes you feel safe. There are no airs. He's not interested in the whole star thing."

On the set, Altman tended to lose actors to their own devices. And when shooting the big two-camera crowd scenes, he disappeared behind a bank of miles mounted high above the action and overheard in everyone through their radio mikes: "He's up there somewhere," said Bacall. "You don't really know where he is. So you forget about the cameras. You let them find us."

The chase was embalmed by the slapdash nature of the script. Altman cringed some rules just to find a place for stars who volunteered for a part, any part. "Somebody will [in] Tracy Ullman would sure live it in the movie," he recalls. "And I said 'Great! But I had no idea what I was going to put her in.' Stephen Rea was the same way. For a long time I was worried I didn't have enough for her to do."

Study to Riot, which features 25 characters and a dozen story lines, takes place in Paris during the annual *Antibes-Jetty* show, the world's most glitzy fashion event. While stuck in traffic, the head of the fashion council chafes to drift on a lumpy sandwich in his limousine. The poker ace who has been quadruped and a mysterious Russian tailor (Marco Modestino) become a suspect, as does the victim's estranged wife (Stephanie Lucek), who was recently relieved by his death. He is assumed instead by his mistress (Alessia Neri), a designer whose real name (Olivia Everett) has just sold her company to a garments-From-boss maker (Lyle Lovett).

More than three outlandish magazine editors (Ullman, Kellerman, and Linda Hay) are for the services of a connected 35th photographer (Glen), who never takes off his sunglasses. A bound department store buyer (Dany Arital) dresses in drag, wearing outfitts purchased by his shopaholic wife (Terri Gurr). Other characters range from dazzling supermodels to a famous photographer (Lia Taylor). And, as a sidebar, this has nothing to do with anything. Models and designers can run a backstage as two reporters are grit-sharpening a hand held gun. A few performances stand out. Carrying it up as Grucci's wacky and spoken gay designer, Richard E. Grant, the show here is "showgirls are very fresh up and legs—their bodies have to have legs, but I think it's weird" it's "so direct," but the cast's biggest laugh is Bamber. Stepping into a role that Agatha Christie, Meryl Streep and Lily Tomlin had all accepted then dropped out of, she is a hot-as-hell

Porter of *Pad IV*, a giddy reporter who is helpless without cue cards. The film knows more on the hyper-crazy world of fashion media than on fashion itself. And Kellerman's commentary serves as the movie's sole compensation, and analysis overworked glib about fashion's drag endings. Otherwise, the script is hardly paragraphs but it does not have the polished cadence of *The Player* or *Seven Days*, both of which were adapted from well-crafted novels by *Screenplay*.

Still, among the movie's loose ends, there are some stunning details, a breathtaking Lurex, and voluptuous at 80, Ascher's lovely melancholy. *ReFashioned* wet. Most remarkable is the movie's anar-



Mass (left), Ullman, Arital, Kellerman, Bamber, a suspicious death, romance, cross-dressing, naked models

ching already notorious trade—a show in which the designer played by Altman wears her new line of non-apart.

More chilling than titillating, the scene has a disturbing power. As the naked models lie sedately down the runway before a cheering crowd, their severe faces recall images of Auschwitz. Some have incongruously fake smiles. One of them, played by acclaimed German singer Ute Lemper, makes a particularly eerie one: she is more than eight months pregnant. "I think the models sleep in the same bed as the garment," says Altman. "Without the prep [and the prep girl] it's a [model] not have made the film. Without that, I would really had a lot of fun...people would walk away and never have heard they laughed...or, you know, later they wouldn't remember what happened. But that gives it substance, that makes it real."

In fact, like a casserole, that statement almost crosses the rest of the film. The taste of the majority's new clutches makes up the token flavor of the movie, and there is no more. But there is an audience flavor, and his audience, says Altman, "has a lot of effect on our movie," says Altman. "You, to do with [designers and actors]. We pay attention to it, and the people who do with [designers and actors] are being attracted to the person who has a little sense of style." Still, the metaphor has its limits. "You can't scratch very deep," he adds, "because the scratch has to limit. You can't scratch very deep." The director laughs, clutching himself sounding serious. "I won't do this again," he promises. "I'm not through with politics, but I'm through with [style]."

BRIAN B. JOHNSON

FROM K-CAR TO CIRRUS

RUNNING ON ALL 10 CYLINDERS

In June 1992, after test driving an LH prototype,

Toronto Star automotive writer Jim Kenney

wrote: "I have seen the future and it has a Chrysler badge on the hood."

That same year, Chrysler's revolutionary "cab forward" LH sedans, the Chrysler Cirrus, Chrysler Concorde and Eagle Vision, virtually dominated the automotive awards.

DEEP ROOTS IN CANADA

The icing on the LH cake was that they, like the equally revolutionary Chrysler minivans, were built by Canadians. In this case, they were built at Chrysler's Brampton, Ontario assembly plant, not far from the former site of the

Dodge Brothers
Toronto assembly
plant. Dodge
became part of
Chrysler Canada
Ltd. in 1928.

Canadians weren't the only ones taking notice of Chrysler's emergence as a dominant

force in automotive design and engineering.

ANATOMY OF A LEADER

Halfway around the world near Nagoya, Japan, a significant event occurred earlier this year. Hundreds of engineers gathered at

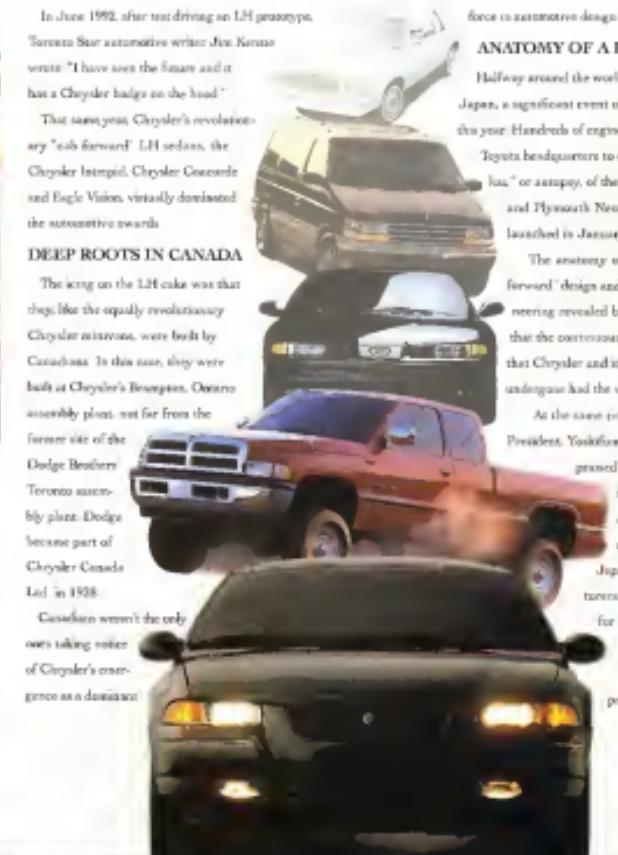
Toyota headquarters to observe a "tear-off" test, or assembly, of the all-new Dodge and Plymouth Neons which were launched in January 1994.

The anatomy of Neon's "cab forward" design and advanced engineering revealed beyond a doubt that the continuous improvements that Chrysler and its predators had undergone had the world's attention.

At the same time, Nissan's President, Yoshifumi Tsuchi, publicly

praised Chrysler's entry into the small car market, a market the Japanese manufacturer had dominated

for so long, as an impressively engineered product.





Chrysler had its first assembly plant in Brampton, Ontario.

Additional kudos came from the CEO of BMW who noted that the "Neon was among a handful of cars that BMW employees admire." Obviously, the winds of change were sweeping through the venerable corridors of the automotive industry.

CHRYSLER: A DECADE OF CHANGE

To understand Chrysler's success, and the remarkable speed with which it was accomplished, one must look back to the year 1981. Then, the picture was different.

Working through what were, to say the least, challenging times, and lagging behind the industry in new model introductions, Chrysler launched the Dodge Aries and Plymouth Reliant, better known as K-Cars.

Immediately co-named Motor Trends Car of the Year, K-Cars attracted millions of customers looking for value and dependability in volatile economic times. They offered Four Wheel Drive, roomy interiors and beams that wouldn't quit. Imminently popular, the K-Cars

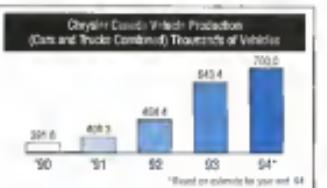
generated sales that helped set the stage for Chrysler's impressive drive to excellence.

THE MINIVAN REVOLUTION

In baseball terminology, if the K-Car moved Chrysler into scoring position, the "heart of the order" Dodge Caravan, Plymouth Voyager and Chrysler Town & Country minivans brought success home with amazing speed.

In 1983, Chrysler's Windsor Ontario assembly plant produced Chrysler's original minivan, a triumph of engineering and innovative thinking that forever changed the shape of family travel throughout the world.

Number One since day one, Chrysler minivans continue to lead the industry in sales through constant evolutionary changes like the first minivan with Front Wheel Drive and All Wheel Drive, the first to provide a built-in child safety seat and the first to offer both dual air bags and side-door impact beams as standard equipment.



With a world-leading 4.5 million sales to date, Dodge Caravan, Plymouth Voyager and Chrysler Town & Country are often imitated but never duplicated.

DRIVING TO EXCELLENCE

In a bold move to follow, Chrysler launched an industry first of award-winning vehicles including the Dodge Stealth, Chrysler Intrepid, Chrysler Cirrus, Eagle Vision, Chrysler New Yorker, Chrysler LHS, Jeep Grand Cherokee, Dodge Ram pickup, and many more.



Eagle Talon, Dodge Viper, Dodge and Plymouth Neon, Dodge Avenger and the new Chrysler Cirrus.

And early next year, the pace continues with the introduction of Chrysler Sebring and Dodge Stratus.

Clearly, Chrysler Canada has reinvented itself and, to a great extent, revitalized the entire industry. But how was it done in such a short time? How had Chrysler changed?

RUNNING ON ALL 10 CYLINDERS

Instead of the traditional car company structure where decisions flow from the top down, Chrysler reorganized itself into Platform Teams. In effect, the corporate ladder was laid on its side. Teamwork was everything.



Essential disciplines, rather than working independently and sequentially, were brought together in teams. Research, Design, Engineering, Manufacturing, Quality Control, Finance, Marketing, Sales, Workers, Suppliers, Dealers and, most importantly, Customers.

The results were immediate: faster turnaround time, reduced production costs, higher morale and a higher level of quality in a range of vehicles that people really wanted and were waiting for.

THE NEW CANADIAN HERO

Chrysler's success in achieving a new industry standard of quality was recognized by a special award that

occurred in late 1991. The Windsor assembly line was hailed to give the workforce an opportunity to watch, via satellite, the award ceremony of the prestigious Canada Awards for Business Excellence.

Chrysler erupted when the award in the Quality Category was presented to the Windsor assembly plant. These Canadian men and women are the pride of the new Chrysler. They, along with their co-workers at Bramalea Assembly and Mississauga Road (Windsor Van and Wagon Assembly), are the real heroes behind Chrysler's remarkable rollout of award-winning cars, trucks and minivans.

Day in and day out, they are building vehicles that are second to none in the world.

WE'RE NOT JUST BUILDING CARS, WE'RE BUILDING CANADA

In 1994, Chrysler Canada employees will build a record 700,000 vehicles, or one out of every three cars and trucks built right here in Canada.



Even more significant: 90% are built for export, contributing billions of dollars to the economy and providing tens of thousands of jobs for Canadians.

More than 90,000 Canadians are now employed by Chrysler, its suppliers and its dealers, and these are the dedicated people who are building the future.

WHY WALK WHEN YOU CAN RUN?

There is a spirit of "can do" and innovative thinking at Chrysler. It's a way of doing business that forgoes measuring progress in tiny increments in favor of accelerating ahead in technological leaps and bounds.

Dodge Stratus



All Chrysler Canada employees are continuously asking themselves "Are we there yet?" as they seek to improve every process and every product.

Perhaps most importantly, the "Customer One" program—a customer-driven dedication to total quality and service—has become a way of life at Chrysler.

Chrysler Canada is also investing in Canadian research and development. More than 100 engineers and technicians are now working in alternate fuel and engine development. Achievements so far include natural gas vehicles, cleaner propane-fueled engines, the awesome 10-cylinder Viper engine and the Neue 3.0 litre, 16-valve engine. And that's just the beginning.

three levels of government. Chrysler Canada has committed well over \$20 million to the project at this time. The Centre will further encourage essential Canadian-based research and development.

THE MOMENTUM IS OURS TO LOSE

What a difference a few years make! The search from R-Car to Chrysler Cirrus, Motor Trend's 1996 Car of the Year, represents a remarkable concentration of innovation and effort. And with new products rolling off the assembly lines, Chrysler is not about to slow down.

1996 will be another momentous year for Chrysler with the launch of the Chrysler Sebring, Dodge Stratus, a new Plymouth compact sedan and an all-new Chrysler convertible. And there's a lot more to come.

But the biggest news will surround the introduction of the next generation of originals, Dodge Caravan, Plymouth Voyager and Chrysler Town & Country, which will continue the evolution of the minivan vehicle that Chrysler invented and perfected.

AN INVITATION FROM THE PRESIDENT

It is my privilege and pleasure to be President and CEO during the exciting era of Chrysler Canada Ltd. But I have not forgotten that I was also here during the era of challenge and reorganization.

And I know what makes us all make the difference: the people who work in our plants, in our offices, in our dealerships and with our suppliers. For this dedication to giving our customers the highest quality products and services, I am sure a special appreciation for the contributions made by our Canadian associates.

Which is why I invite you to visit your local Chrysler Canada dealer to experience the products that as many Canadians have helped to develop and build.

Awards of Excellence

1995 AdNC	Car of the Year	Intrepid, Cirrus, Cirrus
1995 AdNC	Best New Family Car	Intrepid, Cirrus, Cirrus
1995 Motor Trend	Truck of the Year	Intrepid, Cirrus, Cirrus
1994 Motor Trend	Car of the Year	Dodge Ram
1993 Motor Trend	Car of the Year	Caravan
1993 AdNC	Best New Economy Car	None
1993 AdNC	Best New Family Car	None

*Automobile Journalists Association of Canada

On October 4, 1994, Chrysler Canada Ltd. and The University of Windsor announced the establishment of a cooperative Automotive Research and Development Centre in Windsor, Ontario. The facility, housed in a \$7.5 million building, is the first of its kind in Canada and an example of an outstanding team effort between Chrysler Canada, the University of Windsor and all



G. Yves Laroche

President and CEO

Chrysler Canada Ltd.

1994

Motor Trend

1995

Motor Trend

Myriam Bédard is in full oriental flight, reviving the first moments of her now-crowded childhood. It's February 1994, that long half in Norway. She slides across the snow, legs-walking, arms pumping. Now, her bounding, mad the audience in the darkened convention hall in downtown Macau can almost see the smile on her face once again, the rifts on her back. And when she finally tells the crowd of 700 inauguration-seeking Japanese, broken what it feels like to charge across a finish line in time to capture not one, but two Olympic gold medals, the number-savvy audience—400 women—one to their feet as a single body and begin to wildly cheer. "I lie a when I can make sparks in people," a smiling Bédard confides a few moments later. "After all, it's why I'm here."

Stringing sparks is a specialty of the 25-year-old from the suburbs of Quebec City, and not only among competitors in search of motivation. Anyone who witnessed her courageous performance in the 7.5-km biathlon sprint at the Lillehammer Olympics can testify to that. She won the grueling event, which requires the strength and stamina of cross-country skiing with the precision control of rifle shooting. In dramatic fashion, desperately unwilling the hot slope as, Bédard later learned, a pair of unscratched skis. The seven seconds she made up on the final uphill dash propelled her ahead of the leader and brought her a second gold medal, after an earlier, far easier, win in the 15-km biathlon. And it made Bédard the only Canadian woman to have won two golds in one Winter Olympics.

For Bédard, those twin triumphs launched the most eventful year in the woman's young life. Two months after the Games, she married her longtime companion and fellow biathlete, Canadian Forces

Myriam Bédard

*Two gold medals
at the Winter
Games launched
a year for the
memory book*

Cpl. Jean Poirier, 30. The couple were wed on a beach on the Hawaiian island of Maui. "It was simple, quick and a lot of fun," says Bédard. "No stress at all."

The wedding came just when Bédard and her new husband returned to the home they have shared for the past three years. "We were not back long before they released Col Best's new fitness report," Bédard recalls. That yearlong study officially known as the Core Sport Commission Report recommended

a major overhaul of federal funding for amateur sport in Canada. It called on the government to endow financial support of 18 separate sports, including biathlon. "It was massive," says Bédard. "They were cutting of money in biathlon and freestyle skiing, two sports that produced five of the 13 medals Canada won at Lillehammer."

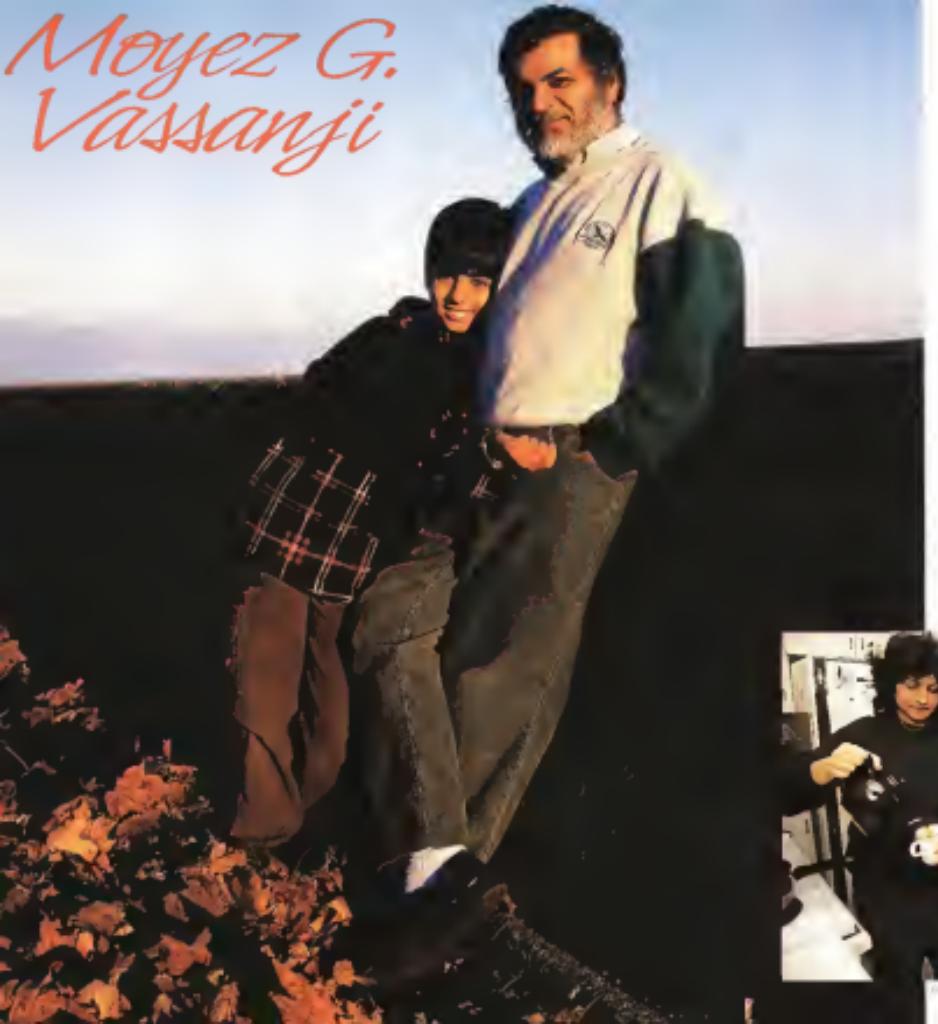
Bédard soon swung into action, embarking on a campaign to save her sport from the budget-cutters. The high point came when

during a televised awards presentation, she delivered an impassioned speech that described in heartrending detail all of the youthful hopes that were about to be dashed. The message hit home. Ottawa received traction, as well as freestyle, during the budgetary look, laying much of the credit for the decision on the arguments Bédard marshaled.

"I did what I could," she says, much more interested in talking about something she discovered during that campaign. "Nobody

knows it at the time," Bédard says, "but while all of that was going on around me, I was getting amazingly sick every morning. The doctors soon confirmed her suspicions, predicting a new arrival around Christmas. 'I'm going to have a baby girl,' Bédard beams as she contemplates the imminent approach of the crowning event in what has clearly been a year of remarkable achievement.

BARRY CAMPBELL



Moyez G. Vassanji

MACLEAN'S HONOR
ROLL - 1994

Moyez G. Vassanji was visiting his home town of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in October when he heard that his latest novel had been short-listed for the new \$25,000 Giller Prize. "I almost wanted to stay there for the next six weeks, to savor myself the suspense," the Toronto author recalls. When *The Book of Secrets* won the prestigious award last month, Vassanji decided to use the money for a return visit next spring with his family. He particularly wants his one-year-old son, *Ishaan*, to see Uhuru Street, the noisy, isolated goat-skin street where he grew up. Vassanji moved his 1985 book of short stories after the crowded street where Indians and Africans bought and sold goods, drank tea, ate, laughed and quarreled. "I still have a lot of affection for that place," says the 44-year-old writer, who became a Canadian citizen in 1983. "I want my son to see that the world is big, and to appreciate the richness of it."

Vassanji speaks from experience. Born in Kenya in 1950 to Indian parents, the author moved with his family to Tanzania at age 7 when his father died. His widowed mother ran a clothing store in Dar es Salaam to support her five children. An extraordinary student in a Muslim-run high school, Vassanji won a scholarship to Boston's Massachusetts Institute of Technology to study physics, and later earned a PhD at the University of Pennsylvania. He never returned to live in Tanzania. "I told myself I walked too far, too

Exploring the past from a vantage point in a new world

so far, and left too much behind," says a character in one of his *Obraa Street* stories.

While he admits to occasionally feeling a similar pang of regret, Vassanji says that Toronto, with its varied ethnic mix and its "generosity that baffles you and shocks you up," is his home. His own introduction to Canada came in 1978 when he took a job at the Clark River nuclear plant in Northern Ontario. "I think I can use of two buckets in a town of 5,000," he says. Vassanji's partner with Marjanian, also a Dar es Salaam native, was studying in Boston. The couple met in Montreal on weekends, and he would leave for home on the 9 p.m. Sunday bus, eventually being deposited on the highway at 2:30 a.m. "It was a long walk into town," he recalls. "Once, a fox followed along behind me."

Vassanji's life continued to shift rapidly. In 1980, he began teaching physics at the University of Toronto—and he also started to write fiction. Always a passionate reader, he loved storytelling from an early age. "There was an old man who worked in my mother's store, and I can remember sitting there, side-eyed, as he told one tale after another," Vassanji recalls. He says that at the time he was 30, so much had happened in his life that writing became a way of exploring his own past. "I felt that I had many stories to tell. Things just settled out of me at first," Vassanji says. When his first novel, *The Game Sank*—about an Indian family's exodus to the African coast—won a regional Commonwealth Prize in 1990, he got too hung up on writing full time. "It's a decision he has never regretted." His English novels now earn him a steady income, while he works at his comfortable home while his young son also has other chores, such as helping his dad with small publishing projects.

On his last visit to Dar es Salaam, Vassanji spoke at a private school, an experience he found unexpectedly moving. The audience made him recall his own awe at meeting the famed Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe when he came to visit Vassanji's high school. "Achebe in Canada doesn't have the status they have in Africa, where they are often considered a political singular," says Vassanji. But he feels privileged to be a published author with a growing readership. "Writing has allowed me to keep several worlds inside me without letting go," he says. "I've been very lucky."



After their father died in 1983, Rhona and Robyn MacKay were at their wits' ends. Although both had been working as servers at the Calgary-area parlor, he opened in 1958 after their early working years, Rhona and Robyn, along with their early—and full-time employees of their father—knew next to nothing about the commercial end of the family business. They did not know where he kept his receipts or who his suppliers were; they did not even know the recipe for his signature ice-cream cake that had made MacKay's Cocktails Ice Cream Ltd.—with an annual 50,000 flavours—an institution in southern Alberta. Rhona MacKay: "The whole world was standing back and saying, 'Let's see these two little girls fill in on their faces!'"

Now, 13 years later, the two sisters have not only kept MacKay's ice cream alive, but have made it flourish. The University of Toronto's management faculty this year named the sisters Canadian Women Entrepreneurs of the Year in the "Impact on Local Economy" category. A prime reason: the white-clad shop attracts 10,000 to 15,000 customers from outside Cochrane (population 5,000) each week. The food of choice: mostly Calgary-making the 25 km pilgrimage, now project Cochrane's known industry of craft shops and other specialty stores. In the meantime, says Stan Schwartzenberger, the town's development officer, "There are weekends when the lineups are wrapped right around the corner."

The Mackays' success reflects the growth of the small-business sector, which now employs 31 per cent of the national workforce, up from 30 per cent 15 years ago. And like most small-business operators, the two sisters made personal sacrifices, paying themselves only the minimum wage for their first few years as owners while they were struggling to learn the business. They even won the University of Guelph and Penn State University for two-week summer manufacturing courses so they could talk knowledgeably about such things as ice-creams viscosity to their suppliers.

Later, as they acquired more confidence, the sisters did things their institution-based father would have never considered. They renovated their century-old building to give it a Victorian feel. And they added a chocolate shop next door. Rhona and Robyn MacKay's most important decision, however, was to focus on the wholesale end of their business. They now sell ice cream to 23 grocery stores and restaurants in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, up from one wholesale outlet in their father's day. Largely because of wholesaling, they pro-



Robyn and Rhona MacKay

duced about 22,000 gallons this year, more than double the level in 1988 when they bought the business from their mother. They have also doubled their staff to about 200, plus in the summer and lost that amount in the winter.

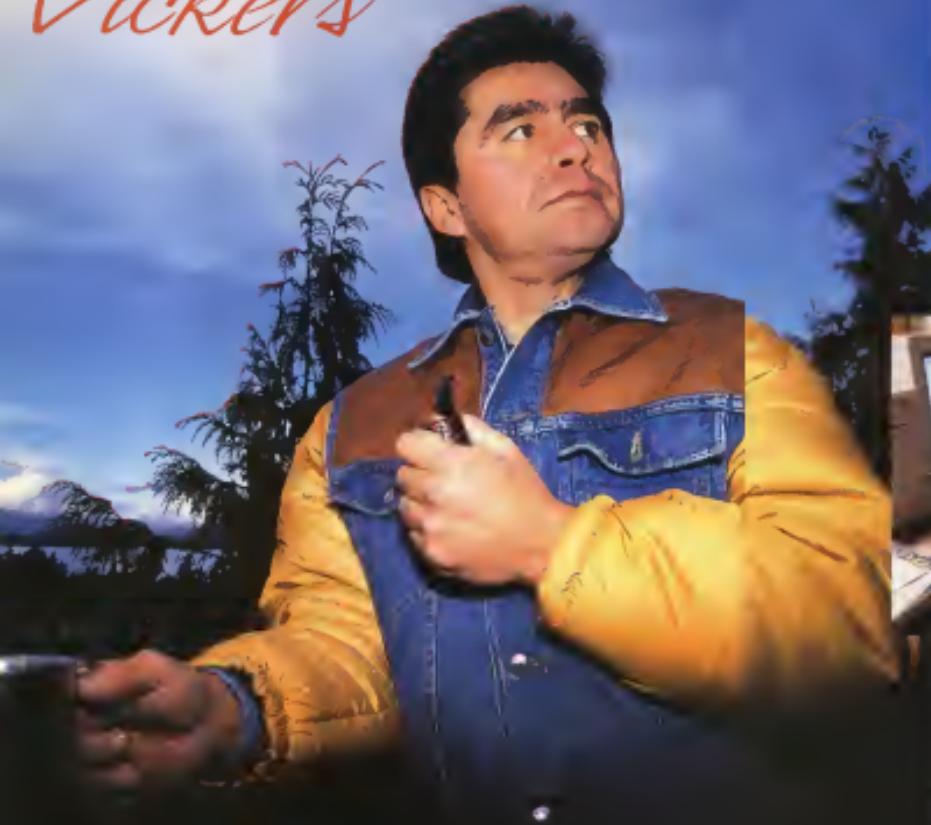
The sisters share their responsibilities in a way that reflects their personal strengths: Rhona, 37, focuses on bookkeeping and ice-cream making, while Robyn, 35, handles most of the still-management duties. "In many ways, we're opposite personalities," observes Robyn. "I'm more frugal and Rhona likes to spend. I'm more aggressive and she's more nurturing." They also take very different holidays—now that they have stopped working 35 to 80 hours a week, 32 weeks a year, as they did in their first few years of operation. Robyn, the adventurous one, has been to Egypt and then Nepal with her "husband"—they have no children—while Rhona prefers family vacations to the Rockies with her two daughters, aged 9 and 8. But at the ice-cream shop, they have complemented each other. It is a balance that has headed their business, as well as the town they live in.

MARY NEMETH

*Two sisters turn
an ice-cream
shop into an Alberta
institution*



Roy Henry Vickers



MACLEAN'S HONOR ROLL / 94

few people who visit artist Roy Henry Vickers's longhouse-styled gallery in Tolko, B.C., on the west coast of Vancouver Island, ever use its most powerful tool. That is partly because the artist considers it underused. But it is mostly because the piece hangs out of public view, over a doorway in the gallery's soil room. The image is a face of Christ, carved and stained on flat wood. It is a face in anguish, a soul at war with itself. Until three years ago, it might have represented Vickers himself. But since 1991, following his personal demons, the 48-year-old son of a British mother and Tsimshian North American native father, has emerged not only with renewed creative energies, but as a powerful voice for redemption and reconciliation. "Truth is truth," he observes. "It doesn't matter whether it's black truth or red truth or yellow truth or white truth."

The past year has seen Vickers put his convictions into action. After opening a second gallery in Victoria, at just over 100,000 of his profit in help finance a planned Billiton recovery centre for people suffering addictions as a result of childhood abuse—now, he says, of drug of his own and problems with alcohol and violent behaviour. At the same time, the popular artist, whose works have been presented to dignitaries including Queen Elizabeth II and presidents Bill Clinton and Bill Clinton, placed a very public cultural stamp on Aug. 9's Victoria Commonwealth Games. As a designer consultant, Vickers ensured that the Games' centerpiece swimming complex reflected ancient Pacific coast healing styles with its liberal use of wood surfaces and columns that echo the region's soaring red forests. He also carved his first formal totem pole, a modernist interpretation of an ancient Indian silicon myth, for the building's forecourt. "When you see it standing there," says the artist with satisfaction, "it is just as powerful as that \$80-million building behind it."

The power of his aboriginal roots is a subject that Vickers speaks of with assurance—now. But as one of six children living on Indian reserve on remote Rikkidi Island in northern British Columbia, he recalls, "I grew up thinking the English side of me was as much better than the Indian side." At 16 he left home, attending school in Alberta briefly before finding work as a fireman back in British Columbia. Friends encouraged him to drop firefighting in favor of art school, but despite growing recognition as an artist during the 1970s and 1980s, Vickers's unresolved anger over his childhood abuse and ambivalence towards his Indian heritage triggered frequently into "womanizing, drinking, carousing and raging," which helped bring down his early marriage.

The turning point came on Valentine's Day, almost three years ago. Vickers returned to his hilltop home overlooking Tolko from a business trip to discover that his pregnant wife, Rhonda, 18 years his junior, had left him, taking with her the couple's then two-year-old son (Vickers has three older children from his previous marriage). "I attempted," he says, "plowing my death." But instead of suicide, Vickers turned for help to an Arizona recovery centre. "They introduced me to Roy Henry Vickers," he says. Now reconciled with his wife, Vickers calls himself "a totally different man."

One measure of that change is Vickers's efforts to renew his native heritage. He does that, in part by creating dream and vision boards for use in tribal ceremonies. "When I am carving," says Vickers, "I hear songs, I see dances. I feel my ancestors around me." The anguish of the unfinished Christ, it seems, is behind him now. In its place is a strength of vision that Vickers is happy to share with Canadians of every heritage.



An artist who triumphed over his demons to walk with royalty

Left him, taking with her the couple's then two-year-old son (Vickers has three older children from his previous marriage). "I attempted," he says, "plowing my death." But instead of suicide, Vickers turned for help to an Arizona recovery centre. "They introduced me to Roy Henry Vickers," he says. Now reconciled with his wife, Vickers calls himself "a totally different man."

One measure of that change is Vickers's efforts to renew his native heritage. He does that, in part by creating dream and vision boards for use in tribal ceremonies. "When I am carving," says Vickers, "I hear songs, I see dances. I feel my ancestors around me." The anguish of the unfinished Christ, it seems, is behind him now. In its place is a strength of vision that Vickers is happy to share with Canadians of every heritage.



Sheelagh Whittaker loves to laugh. It is a mirthless chuckle—an unexpected, though not unwelcome, sound that rings through the corporate boardroom where the serious business at hand is budget and profit projections for the coming year. Friends in sweater vests and ties and starched white shirts smile and even snicker an occasional chuckle along with Whittaker before carrying on with their presentation. Whittaker, after all, is the basis, recruited in November, 1989, from Canadian Satellite Communications Inc. (Cansat) to be president of EDS Canada, a Toronto-based firm whose 1,800 employees provide high-technology information services and, under her leadership this year, management consulting. Along with her mirthful interruptions, Whittaker asks pointed questions and provides incisive commentary. Her intervention—at what she calls her “bogus developed sense of the audience”—helps provide a relaxed atmosphere where a great deal of work gets accomplished. “I decided a long time ago that you can work in a negative or a positive environment,” says Whittaker, 47. “I opted for the positive.”

Whittaker is one of a growing number of top executives in Canada who have realized that working smarter, not just longer and harder, is the key to success for themselves, their employees and ultimately their companies. She does put in punishing hours when necessary, she also sits on a total of seven corporate boards and federal government advisory councils. But Whittaker is even more dedicated to her family—a true corporate Canadian who has not shied away in its would-be high-fliers. “I never pretended that I didn’t change diapers before I came to work,” says the mother of six. “I did that for two reasons: it wasn’t me and I wasn’t healthy.” Her family is a classic example of “years, mate and ours.” Husband William Marples, a CIBC entrepreneur whom she married in 1986, has two daughters aged 26 and 27 from a previous marriage. Whittaker herself has three children aged 18 to 19 from her previous marriage, including an adopted son. Together, she and Marples had Nicholas in March, 1993.

Whittaker is also a charter member of a very fine club in Canada—women who talent and dedication have taken them to the top of the corporate ladder. She got her first job as a combine investigation officer for the federal government in 1975 after graduating with honors from the MBA program at Toronto’s York University. Then, following eight years with Gouds Consulting Group, she became the CFC’s vice-president of planning and corporate affairs before joining Canadian in 1986 as senior vice-president and chief financial officer, becoming president and CEO 12 months later.

In the process, Whittaker has gained her in the highest posts in some of the largest companies in Canada, including General Motors of Canada Ltd. and Xerox Canada Ltd. Whittaker acknowledges that being longer in such select company, while also enjoying a full family life, could earn her the sobriquet “Superwoman.” But it’s a title she rejects, saying “I always feel like a fraud & someone thinks I am a superwoman.” At the same time, she bristles at the notion that there are just two paths for career women: “The fast track and the money track.” Adds Whittaker: “I don’t like to think that such polarization is very helpful. You can have everything you want, which is not the same thing as having it all.” And what has Whittaker always wanted? “To have kids and an interesting job,” is her grange reply. By her own standards—and just about anybody else’s—she has succeeded admirably.

*Having everything
one wants,
at home and in the
executive suite*



Sheelagh Whittaker

BARBARA WICKENS



*Bringing joy
and new skills to
special people*

The smiles tell the story. For almost an hour, they light up the faces of the parents, coaches and participants at a fitness class. Frank Hayden leads a dozen mentally handicapped adults, aged 13 to 40, through a vigorous exercise program at a suburban school. They occupy less than half the gymnasium, but their laughter, enthusiasm and exuberant energy fill the room and the moment Hayden announces that the hour is up, and the workout over. As he signs the signal from his hand, Hayden cues the parents until the last of them leave their laps via滑梯. "People think you spend your life crying and bawling if you have a mentally disabled kid," he says in an instant. "But look at these parents, and look at those smiles."

Over the years, Hayden has brought smiles to the faces and joy to the hearts of thousands of mentally disabled children and adults around the world. He has changed public perceptions of their capabilities, largely through Special Olympics, an organization he helped found in 1968 to provide year-round athletic training and periodic Olympic-style competitions for people with mental disabilities. Based in Washington, Special Olympics now works with one million mentally disabled individuals in 150 countries and is celebrating its 25th anniversary in Canada. Hayden is a retired physical education professor now living in Burlington, Ont., with his wife, Marion. He has travelled the world promoting the concept. But he still gets his biggest emotional lifts in the local gym. "The athletes copy it so much," he says. "And I have seen the reaction of the parents."

As a spastic-crazy kid growing up in St. Catharines, Ont., Hayden dreamed of becoming a high school football coach. Instead, he obtained a PhD in physical education from the University of Illinois and, in 1963, landed a job as a research associate and lecturer at the University of Toronto school of physical ed

action. While there, he began working with mentally handicapped students at a nearby private school as part of a university research project, and quickly challenged the conventional wisdom that mentally disabled children were unfit and incapable of strenuous physical activity.

Hayden then developed a fitness program to improve stamina and muscle strength, and demonstrated through careful testing that the mentally handicapped derive the same physical benefits and confidence building from exercise as other children do. He also discovered, with the help of another researcher, that mentally disabled people with jobs performed them much better if they were physically fit.

From there, it was only a small step for Hayden to promote athletic contests for the mentally handicapped. After spending years lobbying in Canada and later in the United States, Hayden helped spearhead the First Special Olympics competition at Chicago's Soldier Field in 1968. The one-day event featuring swimming, track and field and floor hockey, attracted 900 athletes from 26 states and Canada. Now, the Games are held every four years and the most recent Summer Games, in Minneapolis in 1991, drew 6,000 competitors from 80 countries. The next Winter Games also held every four years, will take place in Toronto and Collingwood, Ont., in 1997.

In the early days, Hayden recalls, his biggest challenge was to convince parents, teachers and professionals that physical fitness and athletic competition could improve the lives of the mentally handicapped. "People thought those kids should spend time on their intellectual development," he says. "Sports were low on the list of priorities." Now, they are the smiles and they believe

SPARCY JENISH



Raffi

A man, a guitar and a banana are alone in the spotlight. The glowing yellow fruit is perched test, he says, "as if it's a high-tech tool of the information highway, a digital convergence device." And who is the whimsical guy cradling it on his shoulder, eyes wide with wonder under those amazingly dark eyebrows? According to his B.C. dinner's Fereotype, he is Raffi Casalou, but to his concert audience, many of whom are bouncing and swaying on adult lenses, he is simply Raffi. The 45-year-old divorced father of two may just be the crown jewel of the world's best-loved musical ambassador to those under the age of 8. Small bodies sway to an infectious beat as the performer stages about exploring the world through the inexpressive power of his marvelous bananaphone. "I'll call for pizza, I'll call my cat/I'll call the White House and have a chat."

The vintage Raffi workload is positive, life-affirming. A recent came from the title track of his latest collection of songs, *Bananaaphone*, released in September, is just one of several milestones in a year that has seen the Vancouver-based musician enjoy international recognition for his efforts on behalf of the environment. In June, the US Environment Program named Raffi to its select Global Hall of Honor for creating music "which teaches love and respect for other species." The award came partway through a sold-out 60-city North American concert tour.

Born in Egypt of Armenian parents, Raffi moved with his family to Toronto at age 10 in 1958. Inspired by such Canadian folkingers as the Stingers as Gordon Lightfoot and Joni Mitchell, he launched his own career in the coffeehouses of southern Ontario in 1979. Four years later, accompanied by his early songwriting mentor, Dylan Piles, Raffi began visiting children in various facilities for disabled. His first album, *Songs for the Very Young*, followed in 1985, an album of old standards of Raffi's own when he first composed for disabled children and quickly charmed the parents as well. Over the next decade, a diverse range of albums and albums were modestly certified gold and platinum. Raffi's evident respect for both his young fans and their parents helped establish the standard of commercial children's music.

By 1990, however, Raffi felt as though he had reached a plateau. "I was tired and



I needed a break," he says now. A year of contemplation and re-visualization brought a sober awakening to the parlous state of the planet. On a trip to Quebec, Raffi discovered that pollution in the St. Lawrence River had become so bad that real white storks, the models for his musical Baby Bolets, were not flying freely in disturbing numbers; they were dying of chemical contamination so severe the first bodies had to be turned in as toxic waste. Angry and shamed, Raffi infused his next album, *Everyone, Everywhere* (1992), with an uncharacteristically sharp message and aimed it at adults and older adolescents.

Resuming children's performances has brought Raffi's concern for the environment to the audience where his influence is greatest. "It was partly a selfish decision," he admits. "I missed the play that I enjoyed with my audience." Clearly, though, Raffi also believes passionately in the importance of preserving a safe and healthy environment for his young fans to grow up in. "Why," he challenges other adults, "doesn't our society have, as its most basic organizing principle, meeting children's needs?" If Raffi has found a renewed pleasure in singing for the very young, his message is one that deserves to be heard by citizens of every age.

CHRIS WOOD

Calvin Harley

Calvin Harley was just back from a nine-day trip to Europe to talk with Danish, French and American researchers. In fact, he hopes, he would be back in a week, as he had a two-week reunion with his wife and three teenage children at the family's home in northern California. Harley's in a break in a few weeks, he would be off again for another scientific meeting, as his lifelong quest to unravel the mysteries of aging. But now, the 48-year-old Canadian research scientist stands at a Cologne podium addressing about 80 colleagues. After the talk, members of the audience fired a battery of questions at the man who has shed new light on an old biological mystery: why do mice become lousy cells and die, while others manage fine lives and, as often, become *adult* cancers. Eventually the findings may enable researchers to halt cancerous growths by, as Harley puts it, "persuading cancer cells to be more reasonable."

Born in Labrador, N.B., just east of Moncton, Harley developed a fascination with aging as a teenager. It grew out of rambling philosophical conversations with his older brother, Eric, now 64 and studying for his PhD in computer science at the University of Toronto. The boys spent more time in earnest discussion outside than inside, thus playing outside and dander, recalls Harley. "That's the greatest purpose in life would be to investigate aging—and hopefully to do something about it."

One man's
lifelong
search to
unravel the
mysteries
of aging



After graduating from Ontario's University of Waterloo and doing post-graduate studies in microbiology and in English and molecular biology in the United States, Harley joined Hamilton's McMaster University in 1989. But after a decade of frustration with what he considers limited support for research in Canada, Harley decided, with regret, to join a U.S. company studying age-related diseases. In 1992, he joined Genentech in Menlo Park, Calif., as vice-president in charge of research. "I didn't leave McMaster because I was unhappy there," says Harley, "but because of the lack of funding." Still, Harley, who maintains close family and professional ties in Canada, believes the nation's "uniquely unparalleled and robust diversity help generate creativity, in science and other areas."

If the cell aging theory currently espoused by Harley is right, the key to future discoveries may lie in tiny clock-like entities called telomeres (TELEs) found at that make up the tips of chromosomes, the great-seeing structures in all human cells, excepted blood cells. In research carried out during the past five years, Harley has been instrumental both at McMaster and at Genentech in demonstrating that each time a cell divides, part of the telomere wears away. When most of the telomere is gone, the chromosome becomes unstable causing the cell to become old and unreliable—a condition reflected in deteriorating skin and blood vessels and other symptoms of aging.



But the cells of reproductive tissues can remain young and vital with the help of a natural enzyme called telomerase. In April, Harley and Silvia Bacchetti, a molecular biologist at McMaster, published a major research paper that showed that telomerase is almost always present in cancer cells, enabling them to multiply endlessly and spread destructively. The finding has been widely hailed as a potential breakthrough in the fight to conquer cancer. At Genentech, Harley currently is overseeing the search to find a drug that will "switch

off" telomerase—and, by doing so, cause cancers to wither away.

At the same time, Harley is also investigating ways of treating age-related illnesses such as heart disease. But the ultimate goal is not to find the fountain of youth. Harley would be more than happy simply "to make it possible for people to live out the normal human lifespan without the illnesses of old age."

MARK NICHOLS

Roméo Dallaire



**A soldier's
fight to
keep the
peace
in a 'hell
on earth'**

When Major-General Romeo Dallaire swings the case open over his shoulder, the codes known there are 300 of them, mesmerized by the general's story as they listen in the audience at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ont. "This was the wings of death in Rwanda," he says, holding high the large Malé mounted on a four-wheeled handle. "It does not kill quickly it maims. Men were willing to pay a lot in money to be able to do each other than do by themselves. For this one. Women begged to be raped to avoid it. Dallaire lowered themselves, passing to run a gauntlet over the assembled men of spiky-handled pointing sticks, when he states, "That's the kind of hell on earth it was in Rwanda."

For 14 months, Dallaire inhabited the burning heart of that pariah place. As the commander of the top 600 Rwandian refugees from an inception in the summer of 1993 until last August, the 45-year-old career soldier held an assignment that was, at that time, probably the most dangerous held by any Canadian peacekeeper in the world. While Dallaire was on duty, thousands slipped over the edge of the abyss, plunging into a conflict war of the most horrendous kind. Hundreds of thousands of people died in ethnic massacres. Hundreds of thousands more fled to refugee camps in surrounding countries, where most still remain. And through it all, Dallaire led a band of a few hundred beleaguered blue berets in a valiant, if largely futile, effort to hold the disintegrating country together.

The Canadian general was simply rewarded for his work; he won one of the country's top military awards, the Meritorious Service Cross, and promotion from



the rank of brigadier-general. On returning home, he became deputy commander of all Canadian land forces. But despite the honors, there is much about his tour in Rwanda that still rankles. "We might have been able to save a lot of lives if we had only moved more quickly and more forcefully," he says during a quiet moment in the Spanish office he now occupies at Canadian land forces headquarters in St. Hubert, southeast of Montreal. "If we had been able to deploy more troops with the right mandate, the right equipment and the right support, we probably could have stopped those massacres." He gives his head a single,

raspful shake. "Trouble is, I had none of the capabilities I needed. What I did have was a lot of vulnerable guys, taking casualties." Later he faces criticism for having not handled the warning signs of the impending disaster, but he stoically declines comment.

That stiff upper lip may have something to do with his roots. "I'm an army brat," he cheerfully acknowledges. He was born in Holland at the end of the Second World War, the son of a career soldier in Quebec's Royal 22nd Regiment—the storied Van Doos—and his Dutch war bride. Dallaire grew up on army bases, mostly in Quebec. As soon as he turned 16, after four years as a cadet, he joined up just as "I never thought about applying elsewhere being a soldier," he says. In 1963, he graduated from the Kingston academy as an ar-

myersian. "Gentlemen were a big deal in those days," he remembers with a smile.

Not surprisingly, Dallaire's wife is also army. She is the daughter of a former Van Doos officer, who once commanded Dallaire's father. "I made for an interesting wedding," Dallaire chuckles. "Dad and the colonel retired to the same hotel and swapped war stories." Given his history, Dallaire may some day find himself in a similar position. He has three school-age children, army brats all. If any should feel moved to uphold the family tradition, Maj.-Gen. Romeo Dallaire will certainly have a few gripping tales of his own to tell.

DARBY CANN

Ursula Franklin

Over the course of four decades, she has become a leading figure in Canadian metallurgy and materials science, a prolific author, popular professor and an influential voice on federal research councils. Yet in her own words, Ursula Franklin's greatest achievement has come not from her success in the world of science, but from her determination to tell that world to account. "I like to write the 'however' paragraphs," says Franklin, 72, sitting in her Sparrow office overlooking the leafy courtyard of Mississauga College, overlooking the leafy courtyard of Mississauga College. "They are the part

near Berlin—a life shared by her father, a German archaeologist, and her mother, a Jewish art historian. She refuses to discuss the ordeal in detail, saying only "it was awful—there was no other word." All three survived and moved to Toronto after the war. Franklin earned a PhD in experimental physics from the Technical University of Berlin.

After working for 15 years as a research scientist at the Ontario Research Foundation, she became the first woman professor of metallurgy and materials science at the University of Toronto in 1966. Retired from teaching since 1988, the mother of two grown children enjoys returning to language music with her husband, Fred, an activist involved in prisoner and refugee issues, as well as in caring for her grandchild, a two-year-old boy. But even in retirement, she says, "the committee of life, time is kind of a committee." She maintains an active schedule as a public speaker, often lobbying against nuclear energy and Canadian military spending. Her role that has earned her many critics in the political and scientific establishment: "I am not," concedes Franklin, "every one's cup of tea." Recently, she delivered an address on the mission of the modern university at McGill University in Montreal. The topic, in her words, "How education must assist both knowledge and understanding, and how all the knowledge in the world will not solve our problems if we do not try to really understand society."

Ursula Franklin Academy will work to impart that philosophy of learning to a new generation, a prospect that the outspokenly reserved Franklin describes as "really nice and exciting." Her face breaking into a wide grin. In recent months, she has been a sounding board for a team of four educators trying to create a curriculum that will narrate what Franklin calls "a solid narrative" informed by a well-rounded literacy. The school hopes to offer such New Brunswick languages as Jérôme and Maliseet, and will eventually require students to perform community service, a reflection of Franklin's shelling ahead of agenda. "I don't think there are any decisions that are not moral ones," says Franklin. "So when you say, 'I don't care,' it's as much a moral decision as if you say, 'Yes, we will do that,' or, 'No, we cannot possibly let this happen.'" Adds Franklin: "People are never too

graph," she adds simply, "that follow up all the far words about technological progress with questions about the social price tags matched." Through her work as a member of the feminist Voice of Women and the environmentalist Pollution Probe, Franklin has tried "to give people outside the university—people concerned about the fate of the Earth—the tools and the opportunities to challenge the experts." And this past spring, Franklin has taken that mission one step further, helping to design a school, open-access, socially conscious curriculum for the Ursula Franklin Academy, a public high school scheduled to open its doors in west-end Toronto next fall.

Franklin forged her critique of pure science as a teenager in Nazi Germany. As only child, she was interned for 12 months in concentration camps



*Defining
a code
for the
pursuit of
humanity*



VICTOR Dwyer

Chris Hadfield

Boy and man, Chris Hadfield has been an adventurer on the move. He spent his Ontario boyhood first in Sarnia, his birthplace, and then on a family farm near Milton, 40 km west of Toronto. He marked his 18th birthday on a train to Bulgaria, with a school pal during a simultaneous exploration of Europe. He has lived since then in Canada's three westernmost provinces and Quebec, in California, Maryland and now Texas. The next stop for Hadfield, 33, is a Canadian Forces major outer space on the Russian space station Mir in October.

That move, not making it as the first Canadian to fly on a crew member of a space flight, stands out for Hadfield as "a real honour and a thrill" in a career crowded with achievements and awards as a mechanical engineer, jet fighter pilot, test pilot and, now, astronaut. He follows in the path blazed by Canadian Mary Garrison (1984), Roberta Bondar and Steve MacLean (1993), all flown into space as payload specialists conducting experiments.

Hadfield's primary mission on the European cover of the US shuttle Atlantis is to assemble and install a huge docking module on Mir. He will operate the robotic Canadarm and its new Canadian vision system, a set of computer "eyes" able to peer around corners. The venture of six to 10 days will fulfill an ambition deferred long before Mir was launched in 1986. His space-flight dream took shape at age 8 on July 29, 1968, the night of the moon walk. Looking up at the moon after seeing that "awfully endearing" on a neighbor's TV, "I thought, 'That's what I'd like to do when I grow up.'"

An only son of a former pilot, Hadfield got a head start. His father, now retired from Air Canada—Chris's two brothers are in the military—kept small planes on their Milton corn farm. Hadfield first drove a tractor at age 8, heavy trucks at 13, but an ambition of 5—"when I get to take the stick" (he was his pilot pal's permanent 15). His grandfather died at 14. "I wanted to be a fighter pilot," he says. "I wanted to be a test pilot."

He achieved both goals. He flew CF-114 Hornets out of Bagotville, Que., 1985-1987, and on his second week became the first Hornet pilot to anticipate and photograph—a Soviet banner preceding Canadian slides off Newfoundland! They also graduated top of his class from test pilot school in California; he was decorated with flight research honors at the renowned US Naval Air Test Center in Patuxent River, Md., and earned U.S. navy

test pilot of the year in 1992. Among his risky tasks there, he devised ways to stop the Hornet out of an uncontrolled tumble. "I loved flying things in airplanes that no one had ever done before," he says.

But long before space flight became a possible dream in Canada, "I tried to direct my education and experience that way."

He chose military college 5½ years before the first Canadian astronaut went aloft in 1984. Hadfield also chose to invoke the dual姓氏 right at Royal Military College in Kingston, Ont., to get married—to high-school sweetheart Helene Walker. She says one that the happy Mr. of a flying man's family, including Kyle, 11, Eva, 9, and Kristen, 8, won them all just fine.

Their many names—"Kyle has lived in nine houses," goes Helene—was a recent topic of conversation in the latest revised residence, a bungalow cluster near Houston's Johnson Space Center. But talk soon turns to Mr. Hadfield, whose rigorous preparations underlie studying Russian, turns to what to take to his Russian hosts, who spend months at a time on the station. A tool locker, for one. And, "I'll take a guitar," says Hadfield, a guitar he himself, swelling that a Mir cosmonaut had found his instrument broken. It is a far cry from chasing brothers off Newfoundland. Mr. is a Russian word for peace.

The bold mission of a jet pilot, from Sarnia to outer space

CARL MORRIS



Loreena McKennitt

Less than a decade ago—when McKennitt was still singing on stages for small change and an appearance on the Super Bowl—she was actually something to crow about: going on international tour and her new home and heart in the next town library or church hall. Fast forward to November 1994, the singer, musician and songwriter sits in her luxury box, and way through a 30-city marathon that will take her and an 18-person entourage from Charlottetown to Los Angeles in seven weeks. "It's a question of scale," she says of the remarkable career she has built with her haunting Celtic-influenced music. "My career has evolved organically. I've still done what I've always done." Except, of course, her recordings now fly off the shelves in such far-flung locales as Madrid and Madrid—and instead of worrying about where the gas money is coming from, McKennitt now spends her evenings on the road glued to a cellular phone wrangling with record company executives and plotting a European tour.

With her luscious strawberry-blond hair and the flowing velvet dresses she dons as concert waddles, McKennitt more closely resembles an Elizabethan heroine than a hardbitten businesswoman. Truth is, the 37-year-old single performer bears with poise. "I like to be elusive, not predictable," she says. That might help explain how a Liverpool doctor's daughter from tiny, pastoral-plate Moreton Man, came to delight listeners around the world playing music rooted in Ireland's hills and valleys and the poetry of Shakespeare, Blake and Yeats. Her 1990 recording, *The First*, earned her a Juno Award and sold more than a healthy 700,000 copies worldwide. But there is a refreshing artistic independence in her decision to snarem outside the Celtic realm for the first time with her 1994 recording, *The Mask and Mirror*. Borrowing freely from the woods and constraints of Spanish and North African culture, it has sold 700,000 copies since its release last March—confirmation, if any is needed, that McKennitt's talent transcends the geographical and national borders.

She has always gone her own way. In the 1970s, McKennitt planned to become a veterinarian, until she discovered the Winnipeg folk music scene and the Celtic

influenced sounds of groups like the Bothy Band and the incredible Strang Band. By the early 1980s, she had moved in Stratford, Ont., where she was on the fringes of the community's annual theater festival, and taught herself to play the Celtic harp. Two tour dates followed—playing on the streets and selling the self-produced cassettes that she recorded through her Stratford-based record label, Gauntlet Road. By the late 1980s, through McKennitt's concerts and recordings were selling out and the critics had begun to notice. In 1990, Warner Music Canada came calling; she signed a deal and since then, following her artistic breakneck, is record what she wants, with Warner providing major-league marketing and distribution.

McKennitt, who still acts as her own manager, goes wherever imagination and curiosity take her. "I think of myself as a musical travel writer," she says. What fascinates her is finding unity between cultures and histories; recently, she has been reading Italian Renaissance poet-philosopher Dante Alighieri, and at re-examining the music and mythologies of mainland Italy, Sicily and Greece. The basis for her next recording? "I try not to have expectations," she laughs in her lilting, slightly melancholy voice, "because anything can happen." After all, her entire career is proof of that.

JOHN DeMOTT



*The busker
who became a
star on the
world stage*





The last word on the year that was

BY ALLAN POTHERINGHAM

It has been a vintage year. The coldest winter in a decade, the rich, the powerful, the non-existent. The best of the best.

"Get me a bulldozer. Otherwise who just here feet like Quebec fog, and I'll get it."

—Jacques Parizeau, in an interview with the *Los Angeles Times*

"I can't really remember the names of the clubs we went to."

—American pro basketball superstar Shaquille O'Neal, when asked if he visited the Pethers during a trip to Greece

"He was unpleasantly unattractive, unrefined, unbalanced, decently conceited, gaudily, extravagantly, pretentious, overbearing and mostly drunken, but not, to my knowledge, involved in anything criminal."

—Andy McMillen, former press aide to the late British prime minister Margaret Thatcher, when asked: "Did you know he was a crook?"

"Bull."

—Madeline McCloskey, 34-year-old Louisiana gal, seconds before being fatally shot by her father, by mistake, for a surprise greeting from a burglar's attack on her and her sole surviving son, dinner.

"It's always with us and you can't let it go."

—Margaret Thatcher, speaking to a Dallas benefit luncheon, after answering reporters' questions about her son, who had been accused of robbing \$20 million on an arms deal signed by her.

"It was a real part of Southern soul. I think it's the last. You don't need to have any, but I do."

—Bill Clinton, remembering an El Camino pickup truck he used once, while visiting a General Motors plant in Louisiana

"It could be the common query and get every young person who is outgoing in me to say a response in the United States, I would never receive on my head with a reaction of 'I like it'."

—U.S. Surgeon General Jay Corrada. Editors later found him saying "marathoner" "perhaps"



should be caught in action.

"It is extremely regretable that such a thing happened."

—The Japanese government, explaining the first time it had sent a delegation of war to the United States 20 minutes before the APEC attack on Pearl Harbor, but since lonely typhoons were blamed for strong seismic documents, Earthquake First Secretary Kenzo Ohmura in Washington, arriving late for work, was struggling with a typewriter trying to produce a ramshackle version of Tokyo's intentions.

"I carried my bagpipes to New York. I wasn't for what everybody thought it was for winter. I was for the summer. I'm guilty of a lot of things, but I didn't do that."

—Bill Clinton, explaining the Australian in the back of his pickup truck

"He dug on it for and end and end down the right way it fit just with me."

—Sarah Ferguson, the Duchess of York, on tax

"It hurts me, because they were private partners and the person that is doing it apparently is not in it for the money and for greed."

—Paula Jones, who is suing Bill Clinton on sexual harassment charges, on semantic subtleties of her to be published in the January *Posthouse*

"The problem with AIDS is you get it you do. So why are we spending money on the cure?"

—Montana Lt.-Gov. Dennis Rehberg, discussing state budget cuts for hospitals

"Who will get something is being about a whether issue is that—say all houses being sold for a price, will not increase and will not cost the head of state's neighbor?"

—Baruch Goldfinger, who massurated dreams of Arafat at prayer in the West Bank city of Hebron, in a school room written in 1930

"You are not a professor."

—Accused Nazi war criminal Erich Priebke, after AICPA Sean Donahue cracked him down in Argentina and said: "Some people think you should sit for your entries."

"You gotta live out your stories where Sir Kenyon is buried. Playa Grande."

—Steve Donahue, explaining his choice of Goldfinger in a Washington poll of celebrities' favorite films

"People complain because they push. Well, you know, we all have to do that, and they were here first."

—Lori Beck, resident of Rolling Hills Estates, Calif., where 35 residents petitioned the town to remove a flock of 8,000 free-roaming prairie chickens.

"If you're going to clean up after someone, hit the person in the face, not the back, not the side, the money will be gone, you can't appeal."

—Kosovo Albanian

"It's a more reliable than a penis."

—Lawyer Lynn Krentler, defending Lorna Bobbitt in a court address

"I'm not looking for lawsuits. We would be very suspicious of a Rep. Tom Heflin who doesn't just yesterday and has no knowledge of the issue."

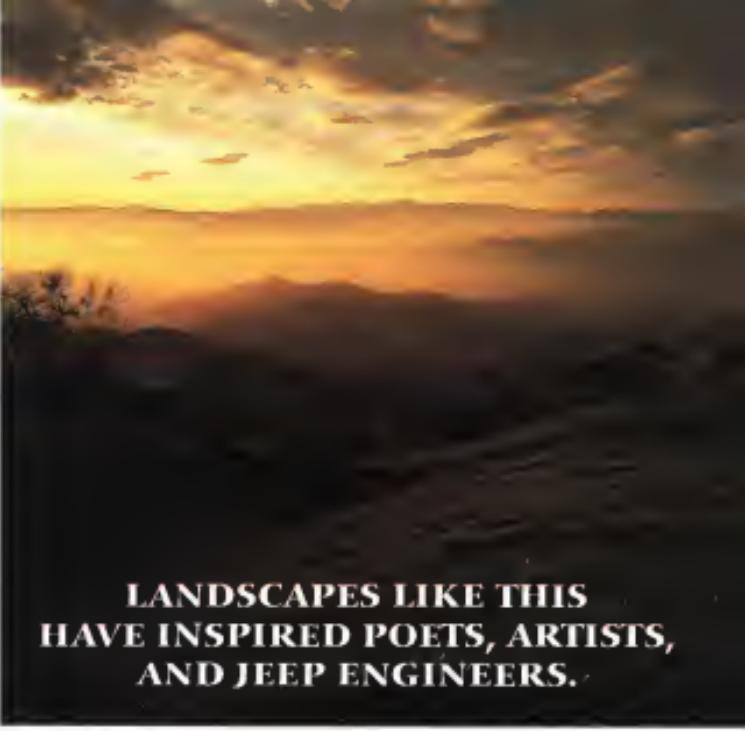
—Judge Lance Ito, explaining that knowing about the D. J. Snider case would not disqualify prospective jurors

"They were robbing every other radio, like taking an airway depth breath, raising a cigarette, then just like that act again."

—New York City police spokesman Al O'Leary, on the riding the women may ride the city's subways bare-chested as long as they don't create a "disruption or danger" situation

"All my appointments are jetsetting."

—Jeff Chimenti



LANDSCAPES LIKE THIS HAVE INSPIRED POETS, ARTISTS, AND JEEP ENGINEERS.

Some of the most impressive works of art are the result of nature's inspiration.

Take the Jeep Grand Cherokee Limited 4x4, for example.



A masterpiece of design, Grand Cherokee's genius lies in its technology. Our Quadra-Trac® all-the-time four-wheel drive system actually senses the need for added traction and distributes power accordingly.

Other advanced features include Quadra-Coil™ suspension, an

optional 220 horsepower 5.2 litre V-8 engine, four-wheel anti-lock brakes, drivers side air bag and a state-of-the-art temperature control system.

Of course, there's only one way to truly appreciate jeep Grand Cherokee. And that's to drive one.

Jeep® Grand Cherokee
CHRYSLER CANADA • 1-800-561-5700

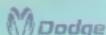
MIRACLE CURE for Headaches!

Headache and neck pains are a thing of the past. The Chrysler Car Company of Canada is proud to offer a revolutionary automobile that offers something

 most smaller cars don't: heaps and heaps of room.

Up front you'll find the most head, hip and shoulder room of any car in its class. That goes double for the back, where you can stretch out with leg room that seems to go on forever. Throw in 'dreamy' handling, and by gosh, you've pretty well got the comfort level of a full-size automobile. And with the most horsepower in its class, it goes to work real quick.

The Neon is nothing short of miraculous.  Make your way to one of our fine and always friendly showrooms and witness the car that will leave you shaking your head in amazement. Call 1-800-361-3700 for more information.



Thousands gawk in amazement - They can't believe their eyes!

